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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US91/06447 (22) International Filing Date: 6 September 1991 (06.09.91) (30) Priority data: 580,243 10 September 1990 (10.09.90) US (60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 580,243 (CIP) Filed on 10 September 1990 (10.09.90) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): RHONE-POULENC RORER INTERNATIONAL (HOLDINGS) INC. [US/US]; 40 Cape Henlopen Drive, Lewes, DE 19958 (US).		(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : HUANG, Fu-Chih [US/US]; 1333 Tanglewood Drive, Gwynedd, PA 19436 (US). CHAN, Wan, K. [US/US]; 10 Militia Hill Drive, Wayne, PA 19087 (US). SUTHERLAND, Charles, A. [US/US]; 344 Finland Road, Greenlane, PA 18054 (US). GALEMMO, Robert, A., Jr. [US/US]; 3039 Stump Hall Road, Collegeville, PA 19426 (US). (74) Agents: NICHOLSON, James, A. et al.; RHONE-POULENC RORER INTERNATIONAL (HOLDINGS) INC.; 40 Cape Henlopen Drive, Lewes, DE 19958 (US). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent), US. Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: SUBSTITUTED BICYCLIC ARYL COMPOUNDS EXHIBITING SELECTIVE LEUKOTRIENE B ₄ ANTAGONIST ACTIVITY (57) Abstract The invention relates to bicyclic aryl compounds having selective LTB ₄ antagonist properties and comprising an amido substituent, a substituent group having a terminal carboxylic acid or derivative thereof and a lipophilic substituent, and to methods for the treatment of disorders which result from LTB ₄ activity and pharmaceutical compositions including such compounds.		

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SUBSTITUTED BICYCLIC ARYL COMPOUNDS
EXHIBITING SELECTIVE LEUKOTRIENE B₄ ANTAGONIST ACTIVITY

10

Background of the Invention

This application is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. Serial No.07/580,243 filed on September 10, 1990.

Field of the Invention

15

The present invention relates to a class of novel compounds useful in the treatment of a variety of diseases that involve undesirable inflammatory or hypersensitivity responses in diverse animal tissues. Approaches to the treatment of these responses have been as varied as the tissues in which such responses take place, and include the administration of antihistamines, analgesics such as aspirin, topical coal tar as well as others.

20

A more recent approach to the moderation of inflammatory and hypersensitivity responses has focused on blocking the action of arachidonic acid metabolites (including the prostaglandins), lipoxygenases and the leukotrienes. The leukotrienes (LT) metabolites are formed by oxygenation of a lipoxygenase (5-hydroperoxy-tetraenoic acid (5-HPETE)) which is formed by the specific oxygenation of the C-5 position of arachidonic acid. The first leukotriene formed in the metabolic pathway is the unstable epoxide intermediate leukotriene A₄ (LTA₄) which is the precursor to the family of peptido-leukotrienes, the first in the pathway being LTC₄ which is formed by glutathione addition. LTC₄ is transformed subsequently into LTD₄ and LTE₄ by successive elimination of a glutamyl and glycine residue. The peptido-leukotrienes primarily act on smooth muscle and other cells having contractile capacity, as well as playing a key role in hypersensitivity reactions. In addition, the peptido-leukotrienes are spasmogens, increase vascular permeability, activate airway smooth muscle, stimulate mucous secretion and are involved with the pathogenesis of certain inflammatory diseases such as bronchitis,

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ectopic and atopic eczema and psoriasis. Leukotrienes appear to be involved in the pathogenesis of asthma such as allergic pulmonary disorders of asthma, hay fever and allergic rhinitis. In addition, LTC₄, LTD₄ and LTE₄ may also decrease blood pressure by an action on the heart, because they reduce myocardial contractility and coronary blood flow.

Another family of leukotrienes, LTB₄, is derived from LTA₄ by hydrolase-catalyzed addition of water. This 5,12-dihydroxy derivative causes adhesion and chemotactic movement of leukocytes, stimulates aggregation, enzyme release and generation of superoxide in neutrophils. Additionally, LTB₄ is a potent chemotactic and chemokinetic agent for eosinophils, macrophages and monocytes, stimulates suppressor T lymphocytes and enhances natural cytotoxic cell activity. LTB₄ is also a potent (indirect) bronchoconstrictor but in contrast to the peptido-leukotrienes C₄, D₄ and E₄ does not appreciably stimulate mucous production and induce edema of the airways by increasing vascular permeability.

Reported Developments

It has been suggested that compounds antagonizing LTB₄ activity may be valuable in the treatment of inflammatory diseases caused by tissue degrading enzymes and reactive chemicals liberated by tissue-infiltrating and aggregating polymorphonuclear leukocytes. Such disease states include inflammatory bowel disease, reperfusion injury, chronic lung diseases, various arthritic conditions, inflammatory conditions associated with asthma (such as late phase hypersensitivity) and psoriasis.

The literature reports a variety of compounds exhibiting leukotriene B₄ antagonist activity. These include compounds having chemical structures mimicking leukotriene structures such as Sumitomo's SM 9064, UpJohn's U-75360 and U-75302 and Ciba Geigy's CGS 23113. Other compounds, some of which include monocyclic ring structures and which are disclosed in EP 276064, EP 276065 and EP 292977, are reported to exhibit both LTD₄ and LTB₄ antagonist properties.

The present invention is directed to a class of novel bicyclic ring containing compounds which exhibit selective LTB₄ antagonist activity.

Summary of the Invention

This invention relates to compounds having LTB₄ antagonist properties and to therapeutic compositions and methods for the treatment of disorders which result from LTB₄ activity. In general, this invention comprises bicyclic
5 aryl compounds having selective LTB₄ antagonist properties and comprising an amido substituent, a substituent group having a terminal carboxylic acid or derivative thereof and a lipophilic substituent.

Detailed Description and Preferred Embodiments

10 As employed above and throughout this disclosure, the following terms, unless otherwise indicated, shall be understood to have the following meanings:

"Bicyclic aryl" means a bicyclic ring system composed of two fused rings
15 which may be partially or completely unsaturated carbocyclic and/or heterocyclic rings. Preferred bicycles include naphthalene, indole, benzothiophene, benzofuran, quinoline, chromone and purine.

"Monocyclic aryl" means a partially or completely unsaturated
20 carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring. Preferred monocycles include benzene, thiophene, pyridine, furan and pyrimidine.

"Aryl" refers to a partially or completely unsaturated carbocyclic or
heterocyclic aromatic ring.
25

"Alkyl", either alone or with various substituents defined herein, means a saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon, either branched- or straight-chained. A "loweralkyl" is preferred having about 1 to about 6 carbon atoms. Examples of alkyl include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, butyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, amyl and
30 hexyl.

"Alkoxy" refers to a loweralkyl-O-group.

"Alkenyl" refers to a hydrocarbon having at least one point of
35 unsaturation and may be branched- or straight-chained. Preferred alkenyl groups have 2 to about 6 carbon atoms present. Exemplary alkenyl groups include vinyl, allyl, ethynyl and isopropenyl.

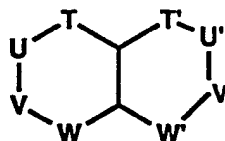
The preferred aryloxy group is phenoxy.

"Aralkyl" means an alkyl group substituted by an aryl radical. The
5 preferred aralkyl groups are benzyl or phenethyl.

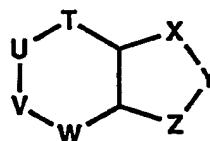
The preferred aralkoxy groups are benzyloxy and phenethoxy.

"Halo" means a halogen. Preferred halogens include chloride, bromide
10 and fluoride. The preferred haloalkyl group is trifluoromethyl.

More specifically, the bicyclic 6,6 and 6,5 aryl ring systems are preferred.
These are described by formulae I and II



Formula I



Formula II

where T, U, V and W and T', U', V' and W' are selected from CR_1R_2 , NR_3 , O
20 and S provided that each ring of said bicyclic systems contain 0-2 hetero atoms
and said hetero atoms are not vicinal oxygen and/or sulfur atoms;

X and Z are independently CR_1R_2 , NR_3 , O or S;

Y is CR_1R_2 or NR_3 ; and

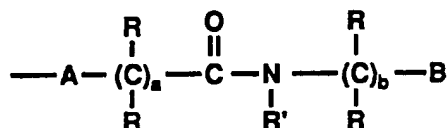
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R_1 is hydrogen, alkyl or together with a vicinal R_1 may form a carbon-
carbon double bond or together with a vicinal R_3 may form a carbon-nitrogen
double bond. R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are further described below.

30 Preferred bicyclic ring systems include indene, isoindene, benzofuran,
benzothiophene, indole, 1H-indazole, indoline, benzopyrazole, benzoxazole,
purine, naphthalene, tetralin, coumarin, chromone, quinoline, isoquinoline,
quinazoline, pyrido[3,4-b]pyridine and 1,4-benzisoxazine.

Still more preferred compounds are described by Formula II where T, U, V and W are CR₁R₂ or NR₃ and T+U+V+W contain no more than 2 NR₃ groups.

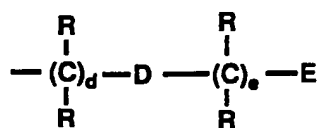
5 Turning now to the three substituents which are necessarily attached to the bicyclic ring system, the preferred first substituent, which we have called the amido function, may be described by formula III:



Formula III

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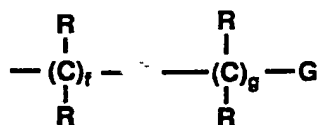
The preferred second substituent having a terminal carboxylic acid or derivative thereof may be described by formula IV:



Formula IV

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The preferred third substituent, the lipophilic substituent, may be described by formula V:



Formula V

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where A, B, D, E, F, G, R, R', a, b, d, e, f and g are as described below.

These above substituents of formulae III to V may be attached at various positions of the bicyclic ring system and therefore they form part of the definition for both R₂ and R₃ and could be present at such sites of the bicyclic ring systems defined as CR₁R₂ or NR₃. When R₂ and R₃ are neither substituent described by Formulae III to V, R₂ may further be selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, amino, mono- and di-alkylamino, mercapto, alkylthio, aralkylthio, nitro, halo or haloalkyl;


geminal R₁ and R₂ may be =0; and R₃ may further be selected from hydrogen or alkyl.

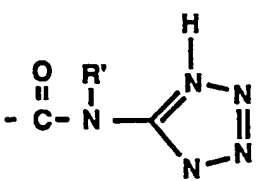
The following definitions apply to the substituents of formulae III to V, each of which is attached at a suitable position on the bicyclic ring, where:

5 A is -CRR, O, S, NR', SO or SO₂;

B and G are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic or bicyclic aryl;

10 D and F are each independently a bond O, S, NR', SO, SO₂, CONR', NR'CO, -CRR, -O-(CRR)_j-, -(CRR)_j-O-, -O-(CRR)_j-CR=CR-, -CR=CR-(CRR)_j-O- where j is 1-4 or (CR=CR)_x where x is 0-2 or C≡C;

E is -COOR', -CONR'R', , where y is 2-5, -CN, -CONHSO₂R',

15 , tetrazolyl or substituted tetrazolyl where the substituent is alkyl, carboxyalkyl or carbalkoxyalkyl;

20 R is independently hydrogen or -(CH₂)_m-R₂ where m is 0-5 or together with a vicinal R group or vicinal R' group forms a 4-7 membered ring which may be saturated or partially unsaturated;

R' is hydrogen, alkyl or aralkyl; and

25 a, b, d, e, f and g are 0-4 provided d+f+g+x≠0.

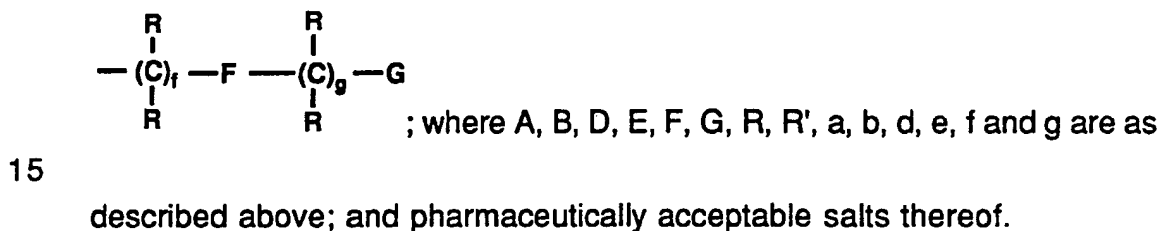
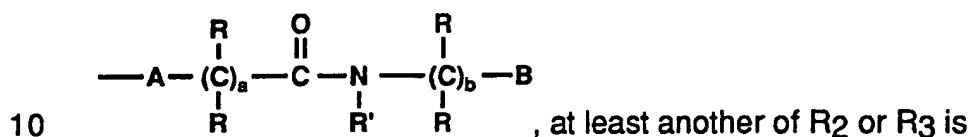
The most preferred compounds of this invention are described by those compounds of formula II where:

30 X, Y and Z are CR₁R₂ or NR₃ provided at least one of X, Y and Z is CR₁R₂;

T, U, V and W are CR₁R₂ or NR₃ provided at least two of T, U, V and W are CR₁R₂;

R₁ is hydrogen or together with a vicinal R₁ may form a carbon-carbon double bond or together with a vicinal R₃ may form a carbon-nitrogen double bond;

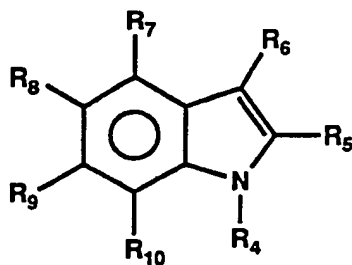
R₂ and R₃ are independently hydrogen, and at least one of R₂ and R₃ is



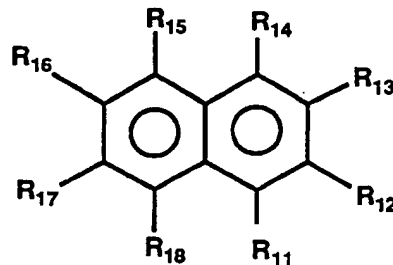
B and/or G may be optionally substituted with 1 to about 3 R'' groups where R'' is alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, halo or nitro.

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A special embodiment of this invention encompasses the compounds of formulae VIa and VIb.

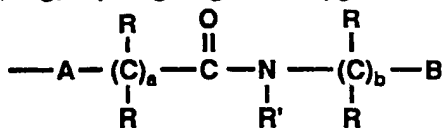


Formula VIa

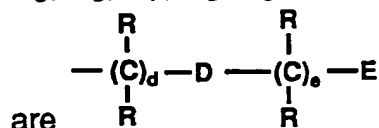


Formula VIb

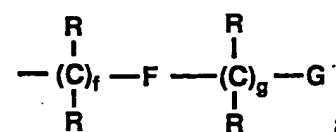
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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ | \\ -(\text{C})_d - \text{D} - (\text{C})_e - \text{E} \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array}$$

are ; and at least one of R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉ and R₁₀ and R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄, R₁₅, R₁₆, R₁₇ and R₁₈



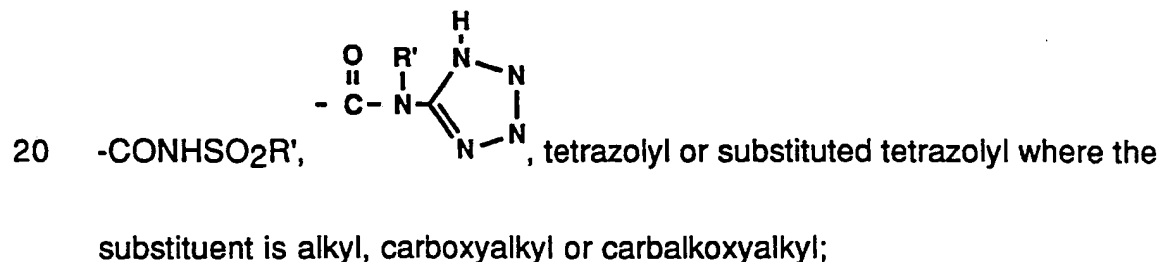
are $\overset{\text{R}}{\text{C}}$ $\overset{\text{R}}{\text{C}}$; and at least one of R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉ and R₁₀ and R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄, R₁₅, R₁₆, R₁₇ and R₁₈



R_1 and the remaining $R_4, R_5, R_6, R_7, R_8, R_9, R_{10}, R_{11}, R_{12}, R_{13}, R_{14}, R_{15}, R_{16}, R_{17}$ and R_{18} groups are hydrogen and where:

B and G are independently phenyl or substituted phenyl where the substituents are alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy or halo;

15 D is a bond, O, -CRR, -O-(CRR)_j-, -(CRR)_j-O-, -O-(CRR)_j-CR=CR-, -
CR=CR-(CRR)_j-O- where j is 1-4 or -(CR=CR)_x where x is 1 or 2;



F is a bond, O, -CRR, -NR' -(CR=CR)_x where x is 0-2;

R is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_m-R_2$ where m is 0-5;

R₂ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, phenyl, alkoxy, amino, mono- and di-alkylamino, mercapto, alkylthio, halo or haloalkyl;

R' is hydrogen, alkyl or aralkyl; and

5

a, b, d, e, f and g are independently 0-4.

The preferred positions for substitution in the indole molecule of formula VI are the 1, 3, 4 and 5 positions, and the more preferred aspect of this special
10 embodiment includes those compounds where:

A is CHR or O;

B and G are phenyl or substituted phenyl where the substituents are
15 loweralkyl or loweralkoxy;

D is a bond, O, -CHR, -O-(CRR)_j-, -(CRR)_j-O-, -O-(CRR)_j-CR=CR-,
-CR=CR-(CRR)_j-O- where j is 1-4 or (CR=CR)_x where x is 1 or 2;

20 E is -COOR' or tetrazolyl;

F is a bond, O or -CHR;

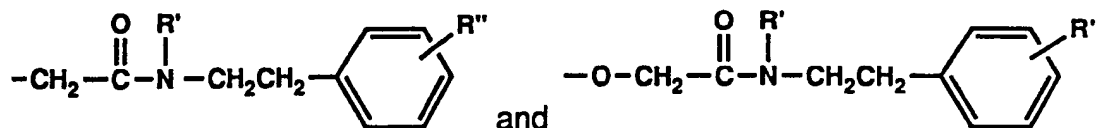
R is hydrogen, loweralkyl or aryl;

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R' is hydrogen, loweralkyl or arloweralkyl; and

a, b, d, e, f and g are independently 0-4.

30 Among the most preferred amido substituents are:

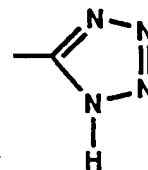


where R' is hydrogen or lower alkyl and R'' is hydrogen, lower alkyl or lower
35 alkoxy.

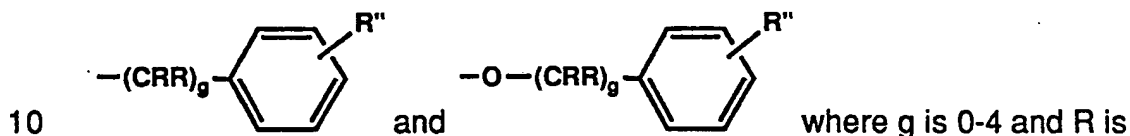
Among the most preferred terminal acidic substituents are:
 -(CRR)_d-(CRR)_e-E where d and e are 0-4, -(CR=CR)_x-E where x is 1-2,
 -O-(CRR)_j-(CRR)_e-E where j and e are 1-4, -O-(CRR)_j-CR=CR-E where j is 1-4

5

and R is hydrogen or lower alkyl and E is -COOH or



Among the most preferred lipophilic substituents are:



hydrogen or lower alkyl and R'' is hydrogen, lower alkyl or lower alkoxy.

15 While this invention necessitates the presence of three substituents attached to the bicyclic ring system as described by formulae III to V, it is often desirable to have a fourth substituent present. This may be the same or different as these already present or it may also be derived from formulae III to V. Other substituents may likewise be desired. It is to be understood that such compounds fall within the scope of this invention.

20

It may be of interest to one skilled in the art that compounds where E is OR' may also be of value as LTB₄ antagonists.

25 The compounds of this invention may be prepared by employing art recognized procedures from known compounds or readily preparable intermediates. Exemplary general procedures are as follows:

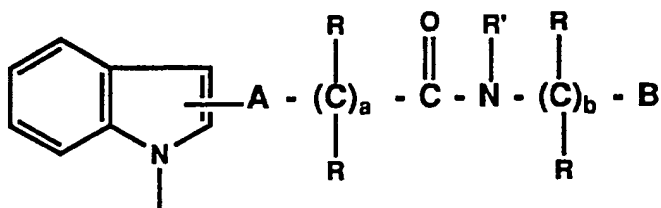
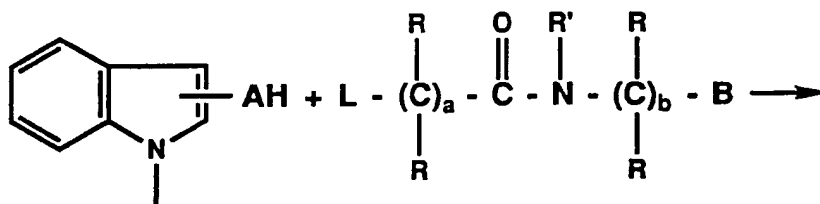
30 Since the compounds of this invention have three substituents which are necessarily present, the introduction of each substituent to the aryl ring system is, of course, dependent on the specific substituents involved and the chemistry necessary for their formation. Thus, consideration of how one substituent would be affected by a chemical reaction when forming a second substituent

would involve techniques familiar to the skilled artisan. This would further be dependent on the bicyclic ring system involved.

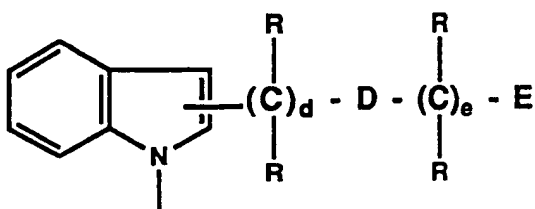
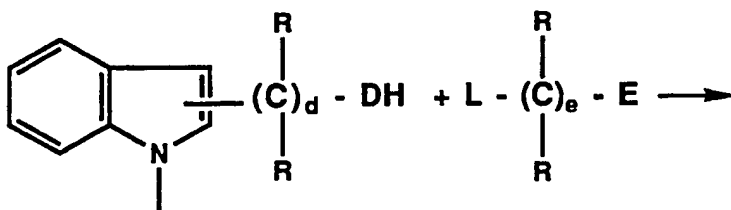
- It is convenient to synthesize these molecules by employing
- 5 condensation reactions at reactive A, D and F cites of the molecule. Exemplary general procedures are as follows and are shown for convenience using the indole ring system. Of course, while the following reactions involved are basic to developing indole molecules having the three required substituents present, the substitution patterns for other bicyclic rings, such as naphthalene, would
- 10 depend on the chemistry of the particular ring. Any such adjustments to the chemistry would be familiar to one skilled in the art.

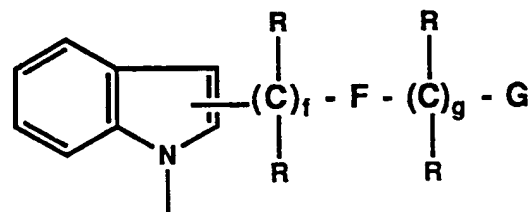
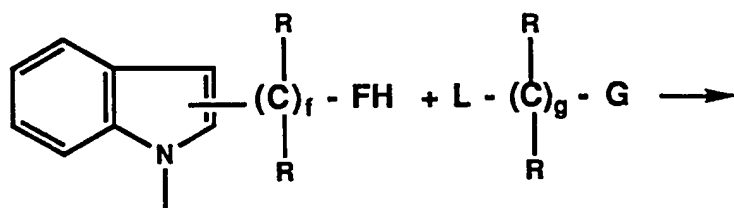
Thus, in order to prepare those compounds where A, D or F is O, S or NR' the following reactions or combination of reactions may be employed:

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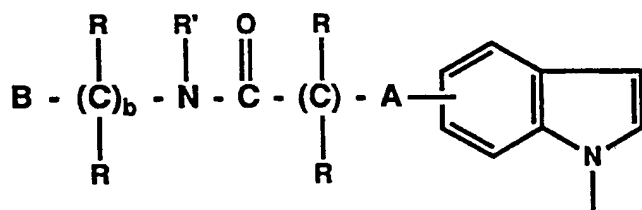
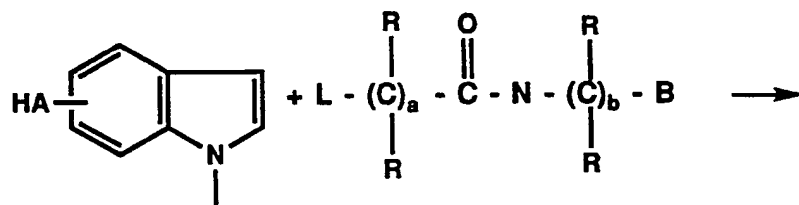


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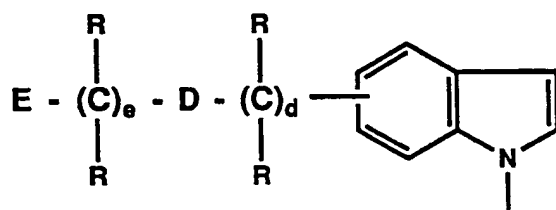
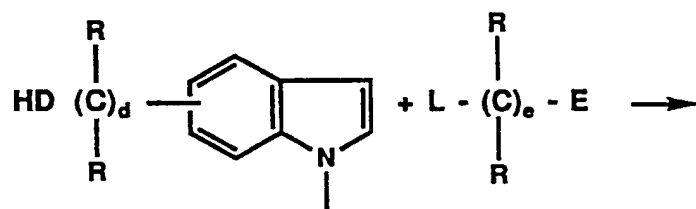




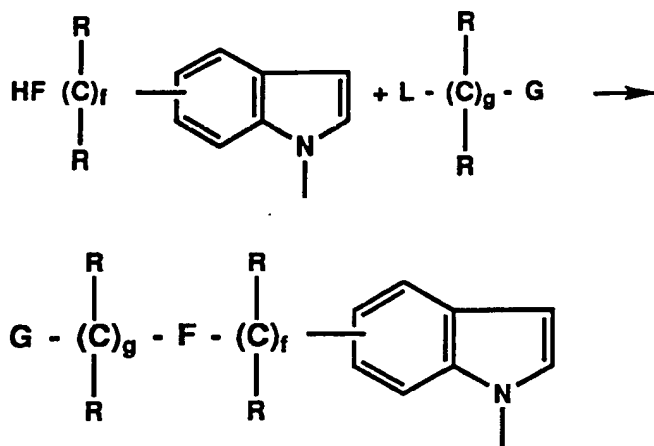
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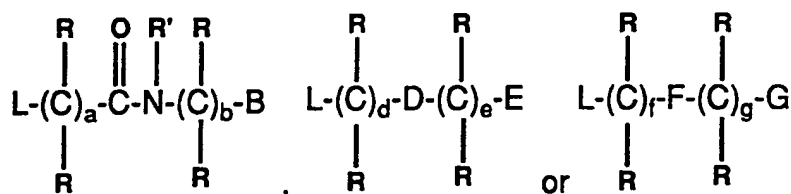
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- 5 When A, D or F is O or S, the compounds may be prepared by condensation of a bicyclic aryl alcohol or thiol with a compound of the formulae



- 10 nitrile, ester or tetrazole and L is a leaving group such as halo, tosylate or mesylate. This reaction is usually carried out in the presence of any base normally employed to deprotonate an alcohol or thiol such as sodium hydride, sodium hydroxide, triethyl amine, sodium bicarbonate, diisopropyl/ethylamine or methyl magnesium halides.

- 15 Reaction temperatures are in the range of room temperature to reflux and reaction times may vary from 2 to 96 hours. The reaction is usually carried out in a solvent that will dissolve both reactants and is inert to both as well. Solvents include, but are not limited to diethyl ether, THF, N,N-dimethyl formamide, dimethyl-sulfoxide, dioxane and the like.

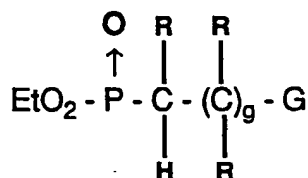
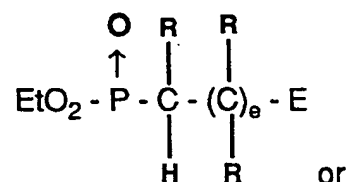
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When A is an alkyl group, it is convenient to prepare these compounds by Friedel-Crafts alkylation or by the Wittig reaction followed by reduction.

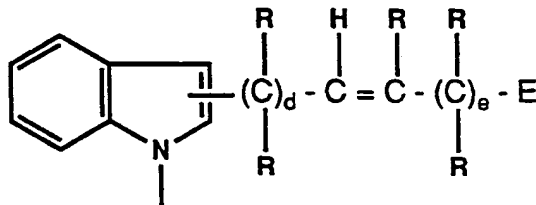
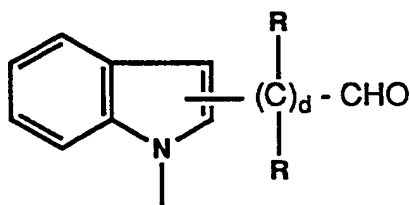
- 25 In the case where A, D or F is SO or SO₂, then treatment of the thio compound with m-chlorobenzoic acid or sodium periodate results in the sulfinyl compound. Preparation of the sulfonyl compound may be accomplished by

known procedures such as dissolving the sulfinyl compound in acetic acid and treating with 30% H₂O₂.

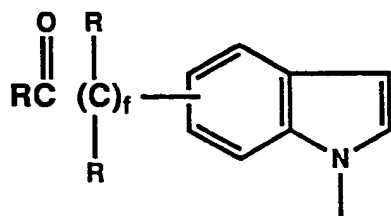
Those compounds where F and/or D are $\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \quad \text{R} \\ | \quad | \\ \text{-(C=C)}_x\text{-} \end{array}$ where x is 1 or 2, are prepared by reacting the appropriate aldehyde or ketone with an appropriate



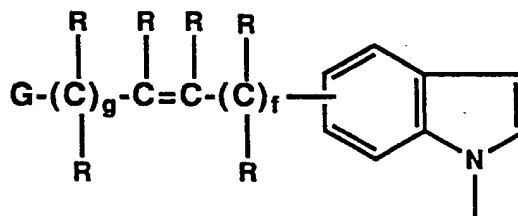
where E is cyano or carbalkoxy. Thus for example



yields



and



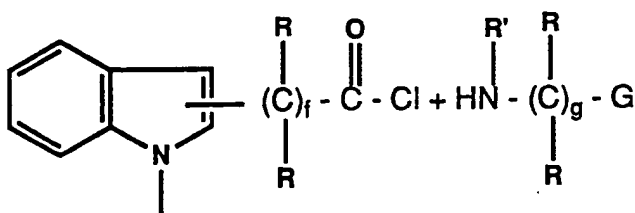
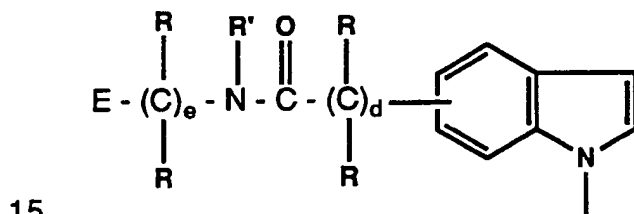
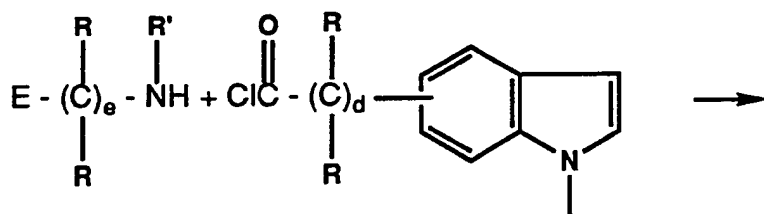
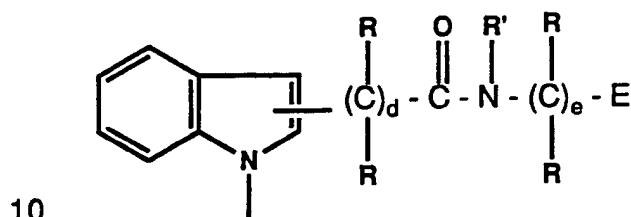
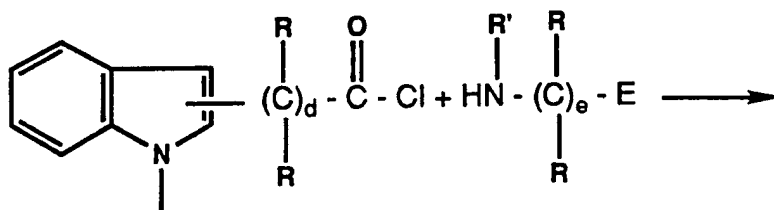
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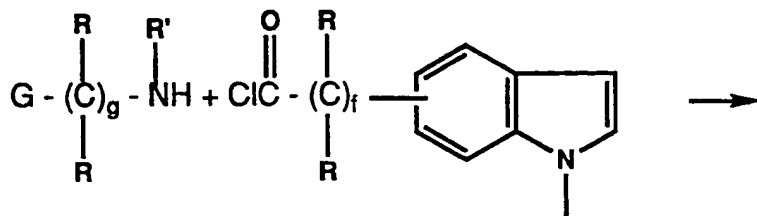
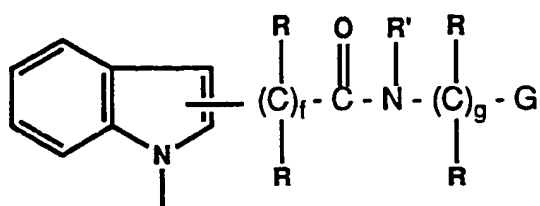
15 Reference for the Wittig reaction and modified Wittig reaction to control the formation of the trans and cis configuration at the double bond and the isomerization of cis and trans isomers can be found in A. Maercher, Organic Reactions, 14, 270,1965.

20 The intermediate aldehyde compounds may be prepared in the usual manner from the corresponding carboxylic acid with an alkyl lithium reagent, or from the oxidation of the corresponding alcohol. The aldehyde can also be

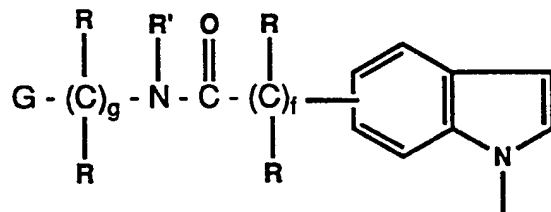
obtained by Friedel-Crafts acylation or formylation (POCl_3/DMF) of the indole, etc.

- When F and/or D are $\text{---}\overset{\text{R}'}{\underset{|}{\text{N}}}\text{---}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C}\text{---}$ or $\text{---}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C}\text{---}\overset{\text{R}'}{\underset{|}{\text{N}}}\text{---}$ then the
 5 condensation of an acid or an acid halide with the appropriate aryl amine will give the desired compound.



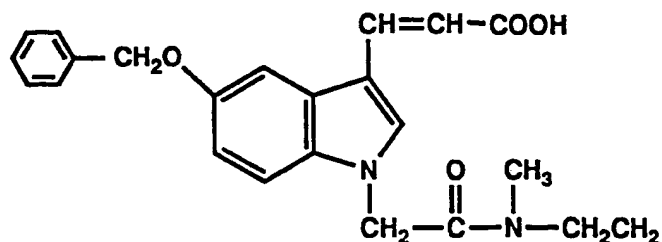


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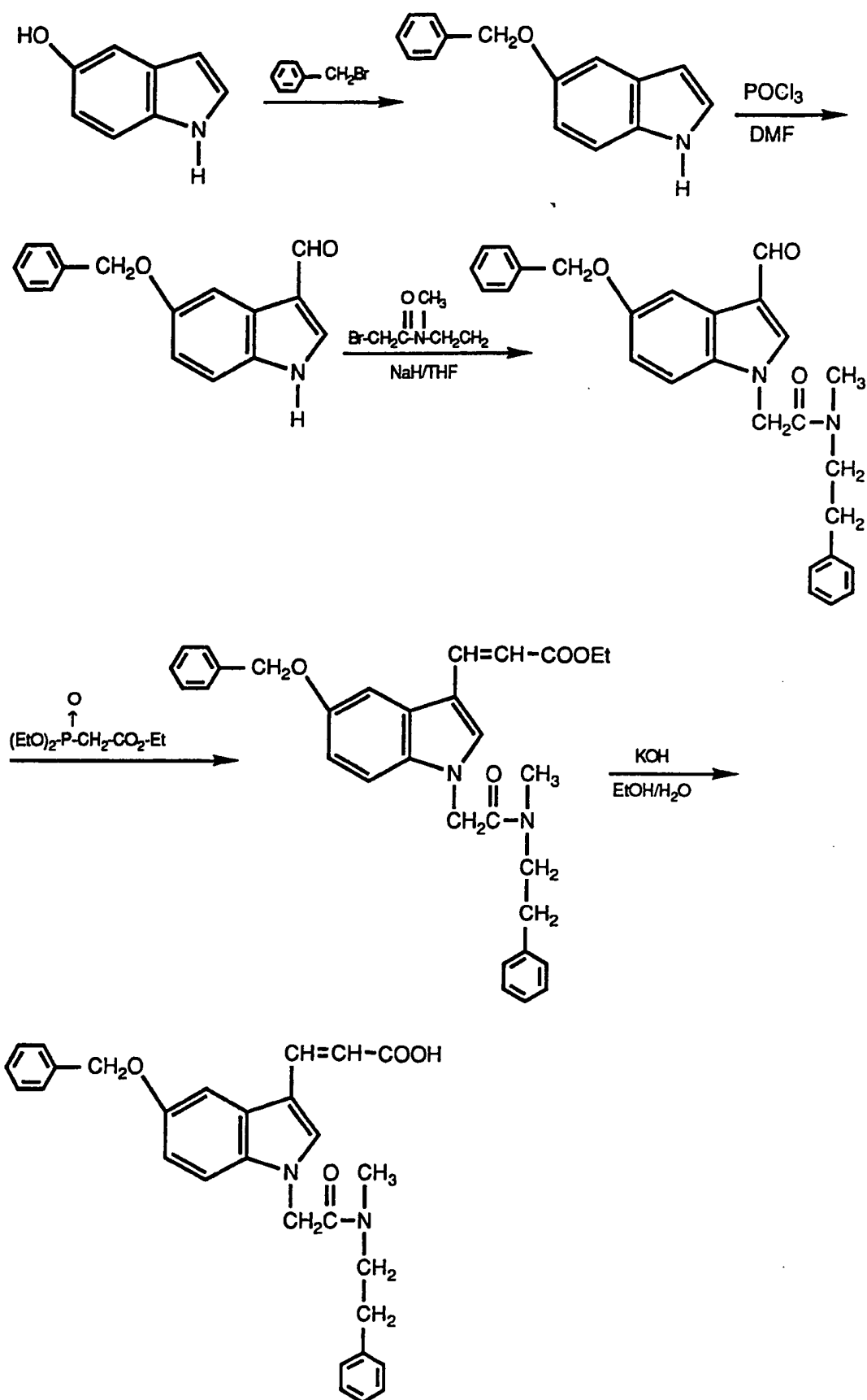


10 The tetrazoles may be formed from the nitrile at various stages of the synthesis by treatment with hydrazoic acid formed in situ from sodium azide and an acid. The nitrile may also be converted to the acids, esters or amides by known methods.

15 It is convenient to develop the synthesis of the final product by successively forming each desired substituent in turn. Thus in order to prepare a compound such as



20 the following reaction sequence could be used:



Certain compounds of this invention may have at least one asymmetric carbon atom such as those compounds having different geminal R groups. Further, certain compounds of this invention may exist in their cis or trans configuration such as those compounds where D and/or F is CR CR. As a result, those compounds of this invention may be obtained either as racemic mixtures, diastereoisomeric mixtures or as individual enantiomers. The product may be synthesized as a mixture of the isomers and then the desired isomer separated by conventional techniques such as chromatography or fractional crystallization from which each diastereomer may be resolved. On the other hand, synthesis may be carried out by known stereospecific processes using the desired form of the intermediate which would result in obtaining the desired stereospecificity.

Reference to the separation of cis and trans isomers by chromatography may be found in W. K. Chan, et al, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 96, 3642, 1974.

It is to be understood that the scope of this invention encompasses not only the various isomers which may exist but also the various mixture of isomers which may be formed.

20

The resolution of the compounds of this invention and their starting materials may be carried out by known procedures. Incorporation by reference is hereby made to the four volume compendium Optical Resolution Procedures for Chemical Compounds: Optical Resolution Information Center, Manhattan College, Riverdale, New York. Such procedures are useful in the practice of this invention. A further useful reference is Enantiomers, Racemates and Resolutions: Jean Jacques, Andre Collet and Samuel H. Wilen; John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1981. Basically, the resolution of the compounds is based on the differences in the physical properties of diastereomers. Conversion of the racemates into a mixture of diastereomers by attachment of an enantiomerically pure moiety results in forms that are separable by fractional crystallization, distillation or chromatography.

The present compounds form salts with acids when a basic amino function is present and salts with bases when an acid function, i.e., carboxyl, is present. All such salts are useful in the isolation and/or purification of the new products. Of particular value are the pharmaceutically acceptable salts with

both acids and bases. Suitable acids include, for example, hydrochloric, sulfuric, nitric, benzenesulfonic, toluenesulfonic, acetic, maleic, tartaric and the like which are pharmaceutically acceptable. Basic salts for pharmaceutical use are the Na, K, Ca and Mg salts.

5

Various substituents on the present new compounds, e.g., as defined in R₂ and R" can be present in the starting compounds, added to any one of the intermediates or added after formation of the final products by known methods of substitution or conversion reactions. If the substituents themselves are
10 reactive, then the substituents can themselves be protected according to the techniques known in the art. A variety of protecting groups known in the art, may be employed. Examples of many of these possible groups may be found in "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis" by T. W. Green, John Wiley and Sons, 1981. For example, nitro groups can be added by nitration and the nitro
15 group converted to other groups, such as amino by reduction, and halo by diazotization of the amino group and replacement of the diazo group. Acyl groups can be added by Friedel-Crafts acylation. The acyl groups can then be transformed to the corresponding alkyl groups by various methods, including the Wolff-Kishner reduction and Clemmenson reduction. Amino groups can be
20 alkylated to form mono- and di-alkylamino groups; and mercapto and hydroxy groups can be alkylated to form corresponding ethers. Primary alcohols can be oxidized by oxidizing agents known in the art to form carboxylic acids or aldehydes, and secondary alcohols can be oxidized to form ketones. Thus, substitution or alteration reactions can be employed to provide a variety of
25 substituents throughout the molecule of the starting material, intermediates, or the final product.

Compounds within the scope of the present invention have potent activity as leukotriene B₄ antagonists and as such possess therapeutic value in
30 the treatment of inflammatory conditions and hypersensitivity responses. LTB₄ is implicated in diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, gout, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel disease and therefore compounds which demonstrate LTB₄ antagonist properties would be of valuable in the control of these states.

35 The LTB₄ guinea pig polymorphonuclear membrane binding assay can be used to determine compounds exhibiting LTB₄ receptor binding properties. Compounds active in this assay can then be subjected to the guinea pig

peritoneal PMN LTB₄-induced aggregation assay. THE LTB₄-induced aggregation assay determines the antagonistic activity of a compound. The guinea pig LTB₄-induced wheal assay is used to determine in vivo activity.

5 Assay for Inhibitors of (³H)-LTB₄ Binding to Membranes From Guinea Pig Polymorphonuclear Leukocytes

Preparation of test compounds

10 Dissolve compounds to a concentration 100-fold higher than the highest desired concentration for testing. Serially dilute the compound so that all dilutions are 100-fold higher than the assay concentration desired. Compounds are typically dissolved in DMSO. If compounds are insoluble in DMSO, solutions are heated or sonicated to induce solubilization. Compounds may also be dissolved in ethanol.

15

 Final assay concentrations of DMSO and ethanol can be as high as 1.0% and 2.0% (v/v); these concentrations have no measurable effects on specific binding.

20 Preparation of the membrane receptor fraction

 To obtain polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs), 25-30 male Hartley guinea pigs (250-350g) are intraperitoneally injected with 6 mls of an 8% sodium caseinate solution. 18 to 24 hours later, the guinea pigs are sacrificed by decapitation. The peritoneal cavity is lavaged with 15 mls of isolation buffer.

25 The cells are collected and centrifuged at 200xg for 10 minutes. Contaminating red blood cells can be removed by hypotonic lysis. The cells are resuspended in isolation buffer and centrifuged as before. They are filtered through gauze and centrifuged again. The resulting pellet is suspended in 3 ml of sonication buffer, counted and brought to a concentration of 1×10^8

30 cells/ml. This suspension is lysed on ice with 5 bursts of 30 seconds separated by 1 minute intervals. The homogenate is centrifuged at 200xg for 10 minutes at 4°C. Aliquots of supernatant are transferred to high speed centrifuge tubes (1 tube per 3 guinea pigs). The tubes are centrifuged at 49,000xg for 15 minutes at 4°C. The pellets are resuspended by three 5 second bursts of

35 sonication, separated by 20 second intervals. This suspension is centrifuged at 50,000xg for 20 minutes at 4°C. Pellets are stored at -70°C for up to 3 months.

To use in the binding assay, the pellet is thawed at room temperature and suspended in 9 mls of assay buffer (sonication may be necessary).

5 Binding assay

Each assay tube (16 x 100 mm) contains the following:

- 10 345 μ l Assay Buffer
 5 μ l Test compound or solvent
 50 μ l ^3H -LTB₄ (0.50 nM)
 100 μ l Protein preparation (0.2 mg)

- 15 Incubations are done at 30°C for 40 minutes in a water bath. Reactions are started by the addition of (^3H)-LTB₄ solution. Samples are collected via a Brandel M24 Harvester for binding assays. Tubes should be washed with a total of 19 ml cold wash buffer.

- 20 The filters are transferred to 7 ml plastic scintillation vials to which 6.0 ml of appropriate scintillation fluid (e.g., Scintiverse®) is added. After being allowed to equilibrate for 12 hours, the radioactivity is counted with a liquid scintillation counter appropriately set for tritium.

The required control assay tubes include the following:

- 25 (a) Total Binding: No test compound is added; buffer is substituted.
- (b) Non-Specific Binding: Non-labeled ligand is added at a concentration of 1 μM .
- 30 (c) Solvent Controls: If test compound is dissolved in a solvent, controls for both Total Binding and Non-Specific Binding containing solvent but no compounds are required.

Calculations:

- 35 Specific binding is defined as that amount of radioligand prevented from binding by 1000-fold excess non-labeled ligand, i.e., total binding minus non-

specific binding. This operational definition is verified by Scatchard analysis of total binding.

Inhibition of specific binding is defined as the decrease in specific
5 binding caused by the test compound,

$$\frac{SB_C - SB_T}{SB_C} \times 100$$

where SB_C is the specific binding in the absence of test compound and SB_T is
10 the specific binding in the presence of test compound. The I_{50} values
(concentrations required to inhibit specific binding by 50%) are determined by
graphic analysis of the specific binding observed in the presence of various
concentrations of test compound.

15 The results of this test indicate that compounds of this invention exhibit
valuable LTB_4 receptor binding properties which are useful in the treatment of
inflammatory conditions and hypersensitivity responses.

LTB_4 -Induced Wheal Formation in Guinea Pig

20 LTB_4 plays the role of a mediator in cellular induced inflammation. The
induction of chemokinesis and chemotaxis of PMNs and macrophage by LTB_4
have contributed to its association with the vascular aspects of acute
inflammatory reactions.

25 In this test intradermal injection of 0.1 ml of a 10 μ g/ml solution of LTB_4
to guinea pig back skin causes the formation of a wheal. This wheal is
visualized by the prior intravenous injection with the indicator 1% Evan's Blue
dye. Following a 2 hour incubation post- LTB_4 challenge, the guinea pigs are
euthanized via CO_2 asphyxiation. Their dorsal skins are reflected and the
30 diameters of the challenged sites are compared with those of the vehicle
control injected sites.

Preparation and handling of guinea pigs

35 The guinea pigs must be quarantined 5 to 7 days prior to the study. The
day before the test, the back and hind limbs are shaved taking care not to nick
the skin. After shaving, the guinea pigs are fasted, but water is provided.

On the day of the test, the guinea pigs are weighed and identified with an ink mark designating them with numbers 1 through 5 in each group. Groups are formed by random distribution.

5

Preparation and route of administration of compounds

The oral vehicles are Polyethylene Glycol (PEG 400) (2 ml/kg) and methocel (0.5% w/v) (10 ml/kg). Exposure to the ultrasound of a Branson sonicator assures uniformity of suspension or dissolution of the test compounds. Compounds for parenteral administration are dissolved in saline with the assistance of 0.1N HCl and 0.1N NaOH and then adjusting the pH to near neutrality.

10

Although test compounds are usually administered orally, other routes of administration such as intravenous, intraperitoneal or subcutaneous may be used.

15

Preparation of leukotriene B₄ for intradermal injection

LTB₄ is obtained as a stock solution (50 µg/ml) in ethanol and is stored at -80°C until required for use. The stock solution or an appropriate aliquot is transferred from the ampule into a 10 ml glass vial using a pasteur pipette. The stock solution is then evaporated to dryness under a slow, steady stream of argon gas.

20

A solution of freshly prepared 0.25% Bovine Albumin in Phosphate-Buffered Saline is bubbled with argon gas until the saturation point is reached (approximately 5 minutes). This argon-saturated vehicle is then used to reconstitute the evaporated LTB₄ stock residue to yield a final working concentration of 10 µg/ml. The rubber stoppered vial of LTB₄ working solution is kept on wet ice during the study.

25

30

Preparation of Evan's Blue dye solution

Because Evan's Blue is an easily visible marker that binds to the plasma proteins, it has been selected to assist the investigator in the measurement of the wheals induced during the study. Evan's Blue Dye is dissolved as a 1% w/v solution in 0.9% w/v physiologic saline. The number of 1 ml plastic disposable syringes, fitted with 27 gauge, 1/2 inch needles and filled with the

35

1% dye solution, is determined by the number of animals expected to be included in the study.

Conduct of an experiment

- 5 Test compounds or their appropriate controls are administered orally with 16 gauge, 3 inch dosing cannulas. Immediately after dosing, the guinea pig is injected intravenously with 1 ml of 1% Evan's Blue Dye into a digital vein in the left or right shaved hind limb. This injection is facilitated best through the use of a 1 ml plastic syringe fitted with a 27 gauge, 1/2 inch needle.
- 10 Immediately following Evan's Blue injection, the guinea pig is injected intracutaneously at each of 2 sites in the shaved dorsal midline with 0.1 ml of the prepared argon-saturated LTB₄ solution (1 µg/0.1 ml). A third site is intracutaneously injected with the argon-saturated 0.25% bovine albumin in phosphate-buffered saline to serve as a vehicle control.

15

2 hours after challenge, the guinea pigs are euthanized by inhalation of carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is administered by inserting a rubber tube from the tank into a plastic bag containing the caged group of guinea pigs. Asphyxiation occurs in approximately 5 minutes.

20

After death, the dorsal skins are reflected to enable the measurement of 2 perpendicular diameters of the resultant wheals. The area of each wheal is determined using the formula: $\text{Area} = \pi r^2$.

25 Calculations and statistics

- For each guinea pig, the mean of the wheal areas obtained for the 2 injections sites is established after correction is made for the effect of the wheal area induced by the 0.25% Bovine Albumin in Phosphate-Buffered Saline vehicle. Then, a mean area for each treatment group with its corresponding standard error is calculated.

30

The following equation is used to calculate the percent inhibition of vehicle treated control wheal area by treatment with test compound:

$$\frac{\text{Mean Wheal Area}_{(\text{Control})} - \text{Mean Wheal Area}_{(\text{Treated})}}{\text{Mean Wheal Area}_{(\text{Control})}}$$

35

$$\text{Mean Wheal Area}_{(\text{Control})}$$

In multiple dose experiments, the dose of a test compound that will cause 50% inhibition (ED₅₀) can be calculated from the regression equation for the response as percent inhibition (y) and log dose (x) and estimating the (ED₅₀) from: $\hat{y}(50) = bx + m$ where:

\hat{y} = 50% inhibition,
 x = dose of test compound,
 b = slope of dose response line and
 m = intercept of the dose response line.

95% confidence limits of ED₅₀ are calculated from the regression equation by the method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon where:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ED}_{25} &= \hat{y}(25) = bx + m, \\ \text{ED}_{75} &= \hat{y}(75) = bx + m \text{ and} \\ S &= \frac{(\text{ED}_{75}/\text{ED}_{50}) + (\text{ED}_{50}/\text{ED}_{25})}{2} \end{aligned}$$

where S is the slope function used to compute the limit factor $f\text{ED}_{50} = 2.77/\sqrt{N}$ as $f\text{ED}_{50} = S \cdot 2.77$ is an estimator, N is the square root of the number of animals used for all the doses and $f\text{ED}_{50}$ is the factor to determine the upper (RU) and lower (RL) limits of the ED₅₀ as: $\text{RU} = \text{ED}_{50} \times f\text{ED}_{50}$ and $\text{RL} = \text{ED}_{50} - f\text{ED}_{50}$. Statistical significance of any inhibition caused by treatment with a test compound can be calculated by applying Student's t (two-tailed) to the data.

Validation and specificity studies

The 1 µg/0.1 ml/site challenge dose of LTB₄ was selected for the reproducibility, sensitivity and ease of measurement of the resultant wheal. Studies have indicated that size of wheals induced by LTB₄ is directly related to the dose administered.

2 hours of incubation after intradermal challenge with LTB₄ was selected as the routine timing for the study. Duration studies conducted evidenced the production of measurable, reproducible wheals at the 2 hour endpoint.

In view of the results obtained when compounds of the present invention are subjected to this test, it can be demonstrated that valuable properties as LTB₄ antagonists are indicated.

- 5 A further test which may be used to determine the ability of compounds of this invention to exhibit LTB₄ antagonist activities is as follows:

Guinea Pig Polymorphonuclear Leukocyte Aggregation Assay

10 Isolation of guinea pig PMNs

- 6 ml of 6% Na-caseinate (in saline) is injected intraperitoneally into 2 male guinea pigs (250-300g) lightly anesthetized with CO₂ or ether. The following day (18-24 hours post injection) the animals are sacrificed by decapitation or CO₂ overdose according to the SOP for nonclinical laboratory
15 study methods.

- A midline section of abdominal skin is removed and 13 ml Hanks buffer (containing 500 µl 10 mM EDTA/500 ml Hanks) plus 2 ml 7% Na-citrate is injected into the peritoneal cavity. The guinea pig is rocked back and forth 5
20 times. A small incision is made on the left side of the midline of the abdominal wall (avoid cutting obvious blood vessels). Use a fire-polished pasteur pipette to transfer the buffer plus cells from the abdominal cavity to 2 washed Nalgene (Oak Ridge) centrifuge tubes (half of buffer and cells in each tube). The tubes are then filled to 50 ml with additional citrate-Hanks buffer and centrifuged at
25 4000 rpm for 10 minutes.

- Each pellet is resuspended in 1 ml of citrate-Hanks and then diluted to 50 ml with the same buffer. The cells are incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature on a Hema-Tek aliquot mixer. The cells are filtered through 2
30 layers of gauze into 50 ml with plastic beakers to remove PMN aggregates and then transferred to fresh, washed, 50 ml Nalgene centrifuge tubes.

- The cells are centrifuged for 5 minutes, resuspended in 50 ml of fresh buffer, centrifuged again and then resuspended in 3 ml of citrate-free Hanks
35 buffer. (Following any centrifugation the cells are always resuspended first in 1 ml of the desired fresh buffer.)

An aliquot of the washed cells, diluted 50-fold, is counted using a microscope and a hemacytometer.

The PMNs are counted as follows:

5

1. Dilute 50 μ l of cells into 450 μ l of Hank's buffer.

2. Dilute 50 μ l of (1) with 150 μ l of Hank's buffer plus 50 μ l of Toluidine blue (50x total dilution). Add 10 μ l of (2) to the hemacytometer and count cells in 16 large squares (volume counted = 1 μ l). View the hemacytometer under 40x magnification. The unstained cells are PMNs.

10

Calculation: Assume 149 cells are counted.

$$\frac{\text{\# of cells counted/ml} \times \text{dilution factor} \times 2 \text{ ml}}{\text{desired final cell concentration}} = \text{Final volume of buffer needed/ml of cells}$$

$$\text{cells/ml} = 149 / .0001 = 1,490,000 \text{ cells/ml}$$

$$\frac{1.49 \times 10^6 \times 50 \times 1}{3 \times 10^7} = \frac{7.45 \times 10^8}{3 \times 10^7} = 2.48 \text{ ml/ml of cells counted}$$

15

Thus, cells must be diluted 2.48-fold with Hanks buffer ($2.48 \times 3 = 7.44$ ml; $7.44 - 3.0 = 4.44$; add 4.44 ml buffer to the 3 ml of washed cells). This results in 7.44 ml of cells at a concentration of 3×10^7 cells per ml.

20

Instrument adjustments

Place cuvettes containing 1×10^7 cells/ml (166 μ l PMNs plus 334 μ l buffer) plus flea magnets in the aggregometer sample wells. Turn on the Chart Advance to 30 cm/hr. Turn the attenuation dials to mid range and decrease the recorder mV range settings to 50 mV full scale. Press the red "zero" button on the aggregometer and note exactly the position of the recorder pens. Turn the aggregometer left hand "PPP" dials for each cuvette position to the left or right so that the associated recorder pens move to the exact positions noted by

25

pressing the red "zero" button. The electrical circuits are now "balanced". Except for small balance adjustments, do not make any further changes in pen positions by adjusting the "PPP" dials.

- 5 Withdraw one of the cuvettes from the aggregometer and note the (positive) direction of recorder pen motion. Replace the cuvette. Using the recorder zero knob, move the recorder pen in the positive direction to the chart paper 95% line. The pens now should not move when the red "zero" button is pressed. The pen also should not move when the mV sensitivity range is
10 changed to 20 or 10 mV full scale (leave at 10 mV).

- PMN aggregation should cause the pen to move in the "negative" direction across the chart paper. Make comparable adjustments for the second aggregometer channel but zero the recorder pen on the opposite side of the
15 chart paper. Finally, pressing the zero button on either the recorder or the aggregometer should not cause the pens to move more than a mm or two. This instrument configuration will result in maximal pen deflection following aggregation of cells.

20 Aggregation studies

- To a cuvette containing 334 μ l of buffer and a flea magnet, add 166 μ l of PMNs, 10 μ l of Ca^{2+} /Mg $^{++}$ (70/ μ et mM; 1.4/0.7 mM final) and 5 μ l of 10 μ M cytochalasin-B allow to warm up in the aggregometer (37°C) for 5 minutes and then add 1 μ l of test compound in DMSO or DMSO carrier alone. Note
25 compound effects, if any, for 2 minutes, then add 5 μ l of the challenge agonist (LTB₄, PAF, etc.) and observe the response for at least 2 minutes. The standard concentrations of agonists used in this assay are arachidonic acid, 6 μ M; LTB₄, 0.3 nM; PAF, 30 pM; and FMLP, 0.6 nM.

- 30 Aggregation is quantitated by measuring, in millimeters, the average maximum deflection of the pen line at 1 minute or less after the addition of LTB₄. The maximum response to a control challenge with arachidonic acid may develop somewhat more slowly than this.

- 35 Each aggregometer-recorder channel should include its own series of control aggregations. All compounds should be tested at least twice at each concentration of interest. The inhibitory activity observed is expressed as the

mean percent change (inhibition) observed relative to the controls determined in that channel. Controls must include appropriate solvent blanks.

5 The results of the above test demonstrate that compounds within the scope of this invention inhibit the activity of LTB₄.

10 The compounds of the present invention can be administered to a mammalian host in a variety of forms adapted to the chosen route of administration, i.e., orally, or parenterally. Parenteral administration in this respect includes administration by the following routes: intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intraocular, intrasynovial, transepthally including transdermal, ophthalmic, sublingual and buccal; topically including ophthalmic, dermal, ocular, rectal and nasal inhalation via insufflation and aerosol and rectal systemic.

15

The active compound may be orally administered, for example, with an inert diluent or with an assimilable edible carrier, or it may be enclosed in hard or soft shell gelatin capsules, or it may be compressed into tablets, or it may be incorporated directly with the food of the diet. For oral therapeutic administration, the active compound may be incorporated with excipient and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal tablets, trochees, capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like. Such compositions and preparations should contain at least 0.1% of active compound. The percentage of the compositions and preparations may, of course, be varied and may conveniently be between about 2 to about 6% of the weight of the unit. The amount of active compound in such therapeutically useful compositions is such that a suitable dosage will be obtained. Preferred compositions or preparations according to the present invention are prepared so that an oral dosage unit form contains between about 50 and 300 mg of active compound.

30

The tablets, trochees, pills, capsules and the like may also contain the following: A binder such as gum tragacanth, acacia, corn starch or gelatin; excipients such as dicalcium phosphate; a disintegrating agent such as corn starch, potato starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate; and a sweetening agent such as sucrose, lactose or saccharin may be added or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen, or cherry

35

flavoring. When the dosage unit form is a capsule, it may contain, in addition to materials of the above type, a liquid carrier. Various other materials may be present as coatings or to otherwise modify the physical form of the dosage unit. For instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated with shellac, sugar or
5 both. A syrup or elixir may contain the active compound, sucrose as a sweetening agent, methyl and propylparabens as preservatives, a dye and flavoring such as cherry or orange flavor. Of course, any material used in preparing any dosage unit form should be pharmaceutically pure and substantially non-toxic in the amounts employed. In addition, the active
10 compound may be incorporated into sustained-release preparations and formulations.

The active compound may also be administered parenterally or intraperitoneally. Solutions of the active compound as a free base or
15 pharmacologically acceptable salt can be prepared in water suitably mixed with a surfactant such as hydroxy-propylcellulose. Dispersion can also be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols, and mixtures thereof and in oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms.

20 The pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. In all cases the form must be sterile and must be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It
25 may be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable
30 mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. The prevention of the action of microorganisms can be brought about by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens,
35 chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars or sodium

chloride. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

5 Sterile injectable solutions are prepared by incorporating the active compound in the required amount in the appropriate solvent with various of the other ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the various sterilized active ingredient into a sterile vehicle which contains the basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated
10 above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and the freeze drying technique which yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

15 The therapeutic compounds of this invention may be administered to a mammal alone or in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, as noted above, the proportion of which is determined by the solubility and chemical nature of the compound, chosen route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice.

20

The physician will determine the dosage of the present therapeutic agents which will be most suitable for prophylaxis or treatment and it will vary with the form of administration and the particular compound chosen, and also, it will vary with the particular patient under treatment. He will generally wish to
25 initiate treatment with small dosages by small increments until the optimum effect under the circumstances is reached. The therapeutic dosage will generally be from 0.1 to 100 M/day or from about 0.1 mg to about 50 mg/kg of body weight per day and higher although it may be administered in several different dosage units. Higher dosages are required for oral administration.

30

The compounds of the present invention may be prepared by the following representative examples:

Example 1

35

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide

To a solution of 27.07g (171.95 mmol) of bromoacetyl chloride in 100 ml of methylene chloride, cooled to -25°C by means of an external cooling bath, is

added dropwise a solution of 46.5g (343.9 mmol) of N-methyl-N-phenethyl amine in 50 ml of methylene chloride over a period of 1 1/2 hours. The reaction mixture is stirred at -25°C for additional 15 minutes and then allowed to equilibrate to room temperature. The reaction mixture is then partitioned
5 between methylene chloride and water. The organic layer is washed with 1N aqueous HCl solution and water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide which is used directly in the next step.

10

Example 2

5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole

A mixture of 1g (7.29 mmol) of 5-hydroxyindole, 2.42g (9.4 mmol) of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide and 1.06g of finely ground
15 anhydrous potassium carbonate in 20 ml of 2-butanone is heated to a gentle reflux for 18 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solid substance is filtered off and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo to give 3g of the crude product. Purification by dry column chromatography over silica gel eluting with a solvent system of ethyl acetate/hexane (1:1, v/v) gives 5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)-
amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole. NMR confirms this structure.

20

Example 3

5-benzyloxyindole

5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indole

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetate is replaced in the
25 procedure of Example 2 with α -bromotoluene or α -bromo-p-xylene then the products prepared are 5-benzyloxyindole or 5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indole. NMR confirms these structures.

30

Example 4

6-benzyloxyindole

6-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indole

When 5-hydroxyindole is replaced in the procedure of Example 3 with
35 6-hydroxyindole then the products prepared are 6-benzyloxyindole and 6-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indole. NMR confirms these structures.

Example 56-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole

When 5-hydroxyindole is replaced in the procedure of Example 2 with 6-hydroxyindole then the product prepared is 6-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)-
5 amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole.

Example 65-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde

To 2.4 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide, stirred under nitrogen in a cooling
10 bath of 10-20°C is added dropwise 0.76 ml of phosphorous oxychloride. The mixture is stirred for an additional 10 minutes and a solution of 2.2g of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-indolyloxy)acetamide in 6.5 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide is added dropwise. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 50 minutes and poured into 45 ml of an ice-water mixture with
15 stirring. The mixture is adjusted to pH 7 with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, heated in a water bath of 95°C for three minutes and allowed to cool to room temperature. Ethyl acetate is added and the layers separated. The organic layer is washed with a small amount of 1N aqueous HCl solution and several times with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in
20 vacuo. The residue is purified by dry column chromatography over silica gel eluting with a solvent system of 10% ethyl acetate in hexane to afford 5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde as a beige solid substance. NMR confirms this structure.

25

Example 75-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indole-3-carboxaldehyde

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-indolyloxy)acetamide is replaced in the procedure of Example 6 with 5-benzyl-oxyindole and 5-(4-methyl-
30 benzyloxy)indole then the products obtained are 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde and 5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indole-3-carboxaldehyde. NMR confirms these structures.

35

Example 86-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde6-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indole-3-carboxaldehyde

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-indolyloxy)acetamide is replaced in
5 the procedure of Example 6 with 6-benzyl-oxyindole and 6-(4-methyl
benzyloxy)indole then the products obtained are 6-benzyloxyindole-3-
carboxaldehyde and 6-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indole-3-carboxaldehyde.

Example 9

10 6-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-
2-oxo]ethoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-indolyloxy)acetamide is replaced in
the procedure of Example 6 with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(6-indolyloxy)-
acetamide then the product prepared is 6-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-
15 oxo]ethoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde.

Example 10N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

To a suspension of sodium hydride (615 mg, 80% dispersion in mineral
20 oil, 20.5 mmol) in 90 ml of tetrahydrofuran, cooled to 0°C by means of an
external ice bath, is added in portions 4.9g (19.52 mmol) of 5-benzyl-
oxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde. The reaction mixture is stirred in the ice bath for
an additional 10 minutes and 5g (19.52 mmol) of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-
bromoacetamide added. The resulting mixture is stirred at room temperature
25 for 18 hours.

The reaction mixture is filtered through Cellite® to remove the precipitate
and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo to give an oily substance. Purification of
this crude product by chromatography over silica gel eluting with a solvent
30 system of methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (2:1, v/v) gives N-methyl-N-
phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide as a white powder
(m.p. 78-80°C).

Example 11

35 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(6-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde in the procedure of
Example 10 is replaced by 6-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde then the

compound prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(6-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. NMR confirms structure.

Example 12

5 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(2-methylphenethyl-
amino-2-oxo)ethoxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde in the procedure of Example 10 is replaced by 5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]-ethoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(2-methylphenethylamino-2-oxo)ethoxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide.

Example 13

15 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(6-(2-methylphenethylamino-
2-oxo)ethoxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde in the procedure of Example 10 is replaced by 6-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]-ethoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(6-(2-methylphenethylamino-2-oxo)ethoxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide.

Example 14

N-methyl-N-(4-methoxy)phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide

A mixture of 0.55g of N-methyl-N-(4-methoxy)-phenethylamine, 0.51g of bromoacetic acid and 1.56g of 1-cyclohexyl-3-(2-morpholinoethyl)-carbodiimide metho-p-toluenesulfonate in 10 ml of methylene chloride is stirred at room temperature for 48 hours. The reaction mixture is filtered and the filtrate is concentrated in vacuo to give an oily residue. Purification of the residue by dry column chromatography over silica gel eluting with a solvent system of hexane/ethyl acetate (2:1, v/v) gives 0.884g of N-methyl-N-(4-methoxy)phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide as a beige oil. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 15N-(4-methoxy)phenethyl-N-methyl-2-
[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide in the procedure of
5 Example 10 is replaced by N-methyl-N-(4-methoxy)phenethyl-2-bromoacetate
then the product prepared is N-(4-methoxy)phenethyl-N-methyl-2-[(5-
benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 16

10 2-methyl-4-benzyloxyindole
7-benzyloxyindole

When 5-hydroxyindole in the procedure of Example 3 is replaced with 2-
methyl-4-hydroxyindole or 7-hydroxyindole then the products prepared are 2-
methyl-4-benzyloxyindole and 7-benzyloxyindole.

15

Example 172-methyl-4-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde
7-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde

When 5-benzyloxyindole in the procedure of Example 7 is replaced by
20 2-methyl-4-benzyloxyindole and 7-benzyloxy-indole then the products
prepared are 2-methyl-4-benzyl-oxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde and 7-
benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde.

Example 18

25 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(4-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde in the procedure of
Example 10 is replaced by 4-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde then the
product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(4-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-
yl]acetamide.

30

Example 19N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(7-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde in the procedure of
Example 10 is replaced by 7-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde then the
35 product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(7-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-
yl]acetamide. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 20N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde in the procedure of Example 10 is replaced by 5-(4-methyl-benzyloxy)indole-3-carboxaldehyde then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 211-benzyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide in the procedure of Example 12 is replaced by benzyl bromide then the compound prepared is 1-benzyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 22N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

To a suspension of NaH (1.68g, 80% dispersion in mineral oil, 56 mmol) in 150 ml of tetrahydrofuran, stirred in an ice bath under an atmosphere of nitrogen, is added dropwise a solution of 11.25 ml (98% reagent, 54.45 mmol) of triethyl phosphonoacetate in 30 ml of THF. The resulting mixture is stirred in the ice bath for an additional 20 minutes and a solution of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide (15.5g, 36.3 mmol) in 80 ml of THF is added quickly. The ice bath is then removed and the mixture stirred for 18 hours at room temperature.

The reaction is quenched with water and ethyl acetate is added. The layers are separated and the organic layer is washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to give a beige oil. The crude product is purified by dry column chromatography over silica gel eluting with a solvent system of 10% ethyl acetate in methylene chloride to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. Trituration of this substance in diethyl ether gives pure compound as a white powder (m.p. 136-139°C (dec)).

Example 23N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

To a suspension of 14.85g (29.9 mmol) of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide in 750 ml of ethanol is added a solution of 2.52g of potassium hydroxide in 40 ml of water. The resulting suspension is stirred in a heating bath of 50°C for 20 hours and another batch of KOH solution (1.75g of KOH in 40 ml of water) is added. The mixture is stirred at 50°C for seven days after which time a homogeneous solution is obtained.

After cooling to room temperature, ethanol is removed in vacuo. The residue is mixed with water and the unreacted ester extracted into ethyl acetate. The pH of the aqueous layer is adjusted to about 7 with 1N aqueous HCl solution. The white precipitate obtained is collected by filtration, washed with water and dried in vacuo to yield N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide as a white powder (m.p. 190-192°C (dec)).

20

Example 24N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-(1-pyrrolidinecarbonyl)vinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

To a mixture of 0.63g (1.34 mmol) of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl)-acetamide in 15 ml of methylene chloride, cooled to 0°C with an external ice bath, is added dropwise 0.26 ml (3.02 mmol) of oxalyl chloride, followed immediately with 3 drops of N,N-dimethylformamide. The mixture is stirred in an ice bath for 30 minutes and then for 1 hour with the cooling bath removed. The reaction mixture is then concentrated in vacuo. The residue obtained is dissolved in 10 ml of methylene chloride and this solution is added dropwise to a mixture of 0.11 ml (1.34 mmol) of pyrrolidine, 0.24 ml of pyridine and 15 ml of methylene chloride with stirring at 0°C (ice bath). The resulting reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for several hours and quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution. Ethyl acetate and water are added and the layers separated. The organic layer is washed with 1N aqueous HCl solution and water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue is triturated in hot

ethyl acetate to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-(1-pyrrolidinecarbonyl)-vinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide (m.p. 185-187°C).

Example 25

5 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

A mixture of 0.93g of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide, 0.5g of 10% palladium on activated carbon and 150 ml of ethanol is shaken under 40 psi of hydrogen on a Parr
10 Apparatus for 40 minutes. The mixture is filtered to remove the catalysts and the filtrate is concentrated in vacuo. The residue is purified by dry column chromatography over silica gel eluting with a solvent system of ethyl acetate/hexane (2:1, v/v) to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide as white powder (m.p. 81-83°C).

15

Example 26

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

To a suspension of 0.7g (1.4 mmol) of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide in 20 ml of ethanol is
20 added a solution of 0.2g of potassium hydroxide in 3 ml of water. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 18 hours and concentrated in vacuo. The residue is dissolved in water and the resulting solution adjusted to pH 4 with 1N aqueous HCl solution. The precipitate which forms is extracted into ethyl
25 acetate. The organic solution is washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide as a beige powder (m.p. 122-125°C).

30

Example 27

N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 22 is replaced with N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide
35 then the product prepared is N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[(5-

benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 28

5 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[6-benzyloxy-3-
 (2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 22 is replaced with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(6-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide then the product
10 prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[6-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 29

15 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-
 (2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 22 is replaced with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(4-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide then the product
20 prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 110-120°C)

Example 30

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[7-benzyloxy-3-
 (2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

25 When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide in the procedure of Example 22 is replaced with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(7-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide then the product
 prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[7-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. NMR confirms this structure.

30

Example 31

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-5-(2-(N-
 methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo)ethoxyindol-1-yl]acetamide

35 When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide in the procedure of Example 22 is replaced with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(2-methylphenethylamino-2-oxo)ethoxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-

carbethoxyvinyl)-5-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo)ethoxyindol-1-yl]acetamide. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 32

5 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-
 5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide in the procedure of Example 22 is replaced with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide then the
10 product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 33

15 1-benzyl-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-5-[2-(N-
 methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide in the procedure of Example 22 is replaced with 1-benzyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde then the
20 product prepared is 1-benzyl-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 34

When triethylphosphonoacetate in the procedure of Example 22 is replaced with the phosphonates of Table I below and N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-
25 [(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide is replaced by the various aldehydes and ketones of this invention then the corresponding product is prepared. A representative list of compounds so prepared may be found in Examples 35-41 of Table II below.

30 TABLE I

 trimethylphosphonoacetate
 triethylphosphonoacetate
 tripropylphosphonoacetate
 tributylphosphonoacetate
35 tri-tert-butylphosphonoacetate
 triethylphosphono-2-propionate
 triethylphosphono-3-butanoate

triethylphosphono-2-buten-2-oate

triethylphosphono-4-buten-2-oate

TABLE II

5

Example 35

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carb-t-
butoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

(Solvent system ethylacetate/hexane; m.p. 135°C (dec.))

10

Example 36

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-
carbmethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

NMR confirms this structure. (m.p. 155-156°C)

15

Example 37

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[2-methyl-4-benzyloxy-
3-(2-carbethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

20

Example 38

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-
carbethoxy-2-ethylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

(m.p. 130-131°C (dec.))

25

Example 39

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[1-benzyloxy-3-(2-
carbethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-5-yl]acetamide

30

Example 40

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-
carbethoxy-2-ethylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

35

Example 41

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-
carbethoxy-1,3-butadienyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

NMR confirms this structure.

Example 42N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl)acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxy-
5 vinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with
N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)indol-
1-yl]acetamide then the product prepared is N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-
2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 161-162°C
(dec.))

10

Example 43N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[6-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxy-
15 vinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with
N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[6-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]-
acetamide then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[6-benzyloxy-
3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 201-202°C (dec.))

20

Example 44N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)-
indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with N-methyl-
25 N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide then the
product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)-
indol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 173-175°C (dec.))

30

Example 45N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[7-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)-
indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with N-methyl-
N-phenethyl-2-[7-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide then the
35 product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[7-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)-
indol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 192-193°C (dec.))

Example 46

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carboxyvinyl)-
5-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-
oxo)ethoxyindol-1-yl]acetamide

- 5 When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)-
indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with N-methyl-
N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)-5-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-
oxo)ethoxyindol-1-yl]acetamide then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-
phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carboxyvinyl)-5-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo)-
10 ethoxyindol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 94-96°C (dec.))

Example 47

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carboxyvinyl)-
5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide

- 15 When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)-
indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with N-methyl-
N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)-5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indol-1-yl]-
acetamide then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-
carboxyvinyl)-5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 164-166°C)

20

Example 48

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-
(2-carboxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

25

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-
(2-(Z)-carboxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

- When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)-
indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with N-methyl-
N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]-
30 acetamide then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-
3-(2-carboxy-2-methylvinyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide.
(m.p. 220-231°C (dec.))

- When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)indol-
35 1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replced with N-methyl-N-
phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-(Z)-carboethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide, then

the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(Z)-2-carboxy-2-methylvinyl]indol-1-yl]acetamide as a white powder. (m.p. 155-160°C)

Example 49

5 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-carboxy-1,3-butadienyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[1-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-5-yl]-acetamide then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxy-1,3-butadienyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. (solvent system (acetone/ether) m.p. 189-190°C)

Example 50

15 1-benzyl-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with 1-benzyl-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole then the product prepared is 1-benzyl-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole. (m.p. 96-99°C)

Example 51

25 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[2-methyl-4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[2-methyl-4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[2-methyl-4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide.

Example 52

35 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxy-2-ethylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxy-2-ethylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxy-2-ethylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 205-207°C)

Example 53

5 When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 25 is replaced by the unsaturated esters of Examples 27-33 and 35-41 then the products prepared are shown in Table III below.

10

TABLE III

N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

15

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[6-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyethyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyethyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide

20

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[7-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyethyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carbethoxyethyl)-5-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)-amino-2-oxo)ethoxyindol-1-yl]acetamide

25

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carbethoxyethyl)-5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide

30

1-benzyl-3-(2-carbethoxyethyl)-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]-ethoxyindole

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carb-t-butoxyethyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide

35

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbmethoxyethyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[2-methyl-4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxypropyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

5 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxybutyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[1-benzyl-3-(2-carbethoxypropyl)indol-5-yl]acetamide

10 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxypropyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-carbethoxybutyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide

15 Example 54

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 26 is replaced by the compound of Table III then the products prepared are shown in Table IV below.

20 TABLE IV

N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

25 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[6-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[7-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

30 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carboxyethyl)-5-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)-amino-2-oxo)ethoxyindol-1-yl]acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carboxyethyl)-5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indol-1-yl]-acetamide

35 1-benzyl-3-(2-carboxyethyl)-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]-ethoxyindole

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

5

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[2-methyl-4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxypropyl)indol-1-yl]-
acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxybutyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

10

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[1-benzyl-3-(2-carboxypropyl)indol-5-yl]acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxypropyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

15

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-carboxybutyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

Example 55

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-cyanovinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

To a suspension of 2g (8.30 mmoles) of acetonitriletriphenyl-
20 phosphonium bromide (prepared from 1.24g bromo-acetonitrile and 2.98g
triphenylphosphine refluxed in toluene for 1 hour) in 100 ml of
dimethylformamide is added 0.27g (9.13 mmoles) of an 80% sodium hydride in
oil dispersion. After stirring at 0°C for 1 hour, 3.54g (8.30 mmoles) of N-methyl-
N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide in 20 ml of
25 dimethylformamide is added and stirred for 2 hours. The mixture is poured into
ice water, extracted with ethyl acetate which is dried and concentrated in
vacuo. Purification by flash column chromatography through silica gel gives
N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-cyanovinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide.

30

Example 56

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-
(2-tetrazol-5-yl)vinylindol-1-yl]acetamide

A suspension of 0.94g (2.1 mmoles) of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-
benzyloxy-3-(2-cyanovinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide, 0.56g (10.45 mmoles) of
35 ammonium chloride and 0.68g (10.45 mmoles) of sodium azide in 20 ml of
dimethyl-formamide is heated at 100°C for 18 hours. The mixture is poured
into ice water. Addition of ethyl acetate gives a precipitate which is collected

and triturated in acetone to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl)vinylindol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 203-205°C)

Example 57

5 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-
 (2-tetrazol-5-yl)ethylindol-1-yl]acetamide

To a solution 0.2g (0.42 mmoles) of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide in 30 ml of ethanol is added 0.08g of 10% palladium on carbon and the mixture is shaken under 30
10 psi of hydrogen for 4 hours. The mixture is filtered and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo. The residue is crystallized from methylene chloride to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl)ethylindol-1-yl]acetamide.

Example 58

15 When bromoacetonitrile in the procedure of Example 55 is replaced with the reagents of Table V below then the corresponding products are prepared which are further converted to the corresponding tetrazoles by Examples 56 and 57.

20 TABLE V

 bromoacetonitrile
 3-bromopropanenitrile
 2-bromopropanenitrile
 2-bromobutanenitrile
25 3-bromobutanenitrile
 2-methyl-3-bromopropanenitrile
 4-bromo-2-butenenitrile
 4-bromo-2-pentenitrile

30 Example 59

 When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide is replaced in Example 55 and 58 with the aldehydes and ketones of this invention the corresponding tetrazoles are prepared. A representative list of products so prepared is shown in Table VI.

35

TABLE VI

	N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl)vinylindol-1-yl]acetamide
5	N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[6-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl)vinylindol-1-yl]-acetamide
	N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl)vinylindol-1-yl]-acetamide
10	N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[7-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl)vinylindol-1-yl]-acetamide
15	N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl)vinyl-5-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)-amino-2-oxo)ethoxyindol-1-yl]acetamide
	N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl)vinyl-5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide
20	1-benzyl-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl)vinyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]-ethoxyindole
	N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl)vinylindol-1-yl]-acetamide
25	N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide
	N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl-2-ethylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide
30	
	N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[1-benzyl-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl-2-methylvinyl)indol-5-yl]-acetamide
35	N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

- N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-tetrazol-5-yl-1,3-butadienyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide
- 5 N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide
- N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide
- 10 N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[7-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide
- N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[5-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo)-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylvinyl)ethoxy-indol-1-yl]-acetamide
- 15 N-(4-methoxyphenethyl)-N-methyl-2-[5-(4-methylbenzyloxy)-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide
- 1-benzyl-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylethyl)-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]-ethoxyindole
- 20 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-yl)ethylindol-1-yl]-acetamide
- 25 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylpropyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide
- N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylbutyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide
- 30 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[1-benzyl-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylpropyl)indol-5-yl]-acetamide
- N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylpropyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide
- 35

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-tetrazol-5-yl)butylindol-1-yl]-acetamide

Example 60

5 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-carboxy-3-methyl-3-butenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

Step A: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-acetyl)vinyl-5-benzyloxyindol-1-yl]-acetamide

10 A mixture 2g (4.68 mmol) of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-benzyloxy-2-formylindol-1-yl]acetamide, 125 ml of acetone and 25 ml of 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution is stirred at room temperature for 72 hours. The mixture is then concentrated in vacuo. The pH of the concentrated mixture is adjusted to about 6 with 1N aqueous HCl solution. Ethyl acetate is added and
15 the layers separated. The organic layer is washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The yellow foamy residue is triturated in ether/acetone to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-acetyl)vinyl-5-benzyloxyindol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 150-152°C)

20 Step B: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-acetylethyl)-5-benzyloxyindol-1-yl]-acetamide

 When the procedure of Example 25 is followed, N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-acetyl)vinyl-5-benzyloxyindol-1-yl]acetamide is hydrogenated to N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-acetylethyl)-5-benzyloxyindol-1-yl]acetamide.
25 (m.p. 120-121°C)

Step C: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-carbethoxy-3-methyl-3-butenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

30 When the procedure of Example 22 is followed, N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-acetylethyl-5-benzyloxyindol-1-yl]acetamide is reacted with triethylphosphonoacetate to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-carbethoxy-3-methyl-3-butenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide as a yellow oil which is NMR verified.

Step D: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-carboxy-3-methyl-3-butenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When the procedure of Example 26 is followed, N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-carbethoxy-3-methyl-3-butenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide is hydrolyzed to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(4-carboxy-3-methyl-3-butenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide as a yellow foamy substance. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 61

10 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxy-2-carboxyindol-1-yl)acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxy-3-carboxyindol-1-yl)acetamide

Step A: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxy-2-carbomethoxyindol-1-yl)acetamide
15

Following the procedure of Example 10, 5-benzyloxy-2-carbomethoxyindole is alkylated with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxy-2-carbomethoxyindol-1-yl)acetamide. (m.p. 155-156°C)

20

Step B: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxy-2-carboxyindol-1-yl)acetamide

Following the procedure of Example 23 the ester of Step A is hydrolyzed to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxy-2-carboxyindol-1-yl)acetamide. (m.p. 250°C (dec.))
25

Step C: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxy-3-carboxyindol-1-yl)acetamide

When 5-benzyloxy-3-carbomethoxyindol is used in Step A and the alkylated product obtained is then hydrolyzed according to Step B, N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxy-3-carboxyindol-1-yl)acetamide is prepared. (m.p. 182-185°C)
30

Example 62

35 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-1-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-3-yl]acetamide

Step A: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxyindol-3-yl)acetamide

When the procedure of Example 14 is followed, 5-benzyloxyindole-3-acetic acid and N-methyl-N-phenethylamine are reacted to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxyindol-3-yl)acetamide. (m.p. 146°C (dec.))

5

Step B: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-1-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-3-yl]acetamide

To a mixture of 1.579g (3.96 mmol) of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxyindol-3-yl)acetamide and 0.4 ml of benzyltrimethylammonium hydroxide (40% solution in methanol) in 15 ml of dioxane is added with stirring 0.44 ml (0.43g, 4.35 mmol) of ethyl propiolate. A reddish solution is obtained, which is stirred at room temperature for 18 hours and concentrated in vacuo. The residue is taken up in ethyl acetate, washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue is purified by dry column chromatography over silica gel eluting with a solvent system of 5% ethyl acetate in methylene chloride to yield 450 mg of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-1-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-3-yl]acetamide.

10
15

Step C: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-1-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-3-yl]acetamide

20

Following the procedure of Example 23 the ester of Step B is hydrolyzed to N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-1-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-3-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 104-108°C (dec.))

25

Example 63

When pyrrolidine in the procedure of Example 24 is replaced with a suitable amine and N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide is replaced by the acids prepared by the above examples, then the corresponding amide is prepared.

30

Example 64

N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylethyl)indole

Step A: N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-formylindole

35

Following the procedure of Example 10, benzyl bromide is used in place of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide to give N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-formylindole.

Step B: N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-(2-cyanovinyl)indole

Following the procedure of Example 55, N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-formylindole is treated with acetonitrile triphenylphosphonium bromide to give
5 N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-(2-cyanovinyl)indole.

Step C: N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylvinyl)indole

Following the procedure of Example 56, N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-(2-cyanovinyl)indole is reacted with the sodium azide to give N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylvinyl)indole. (m.p. 178-180°C (dec.))
10

Step D: N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylethyl)indole

Following the procedure of Example 57, N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylvinyl)indole is reduced to give N-benzyl-5-benzyloxy-3-(2-tetrazol-5-ylethyl)indole.
15

Example 65

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-dimethylamidomethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

20

Step A: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-carbomethoxymethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

Following the procedure of Example 10 and using 5-benzyloxy-3-carbomethoxymethylindole in place of 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde
25 the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-carbomethoxymethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide.

Step B: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-carboxymethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

Following the procedure of Example 26, N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-carbomethoxymethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide is hydrolyzed to give
30 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-carboxymethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide.

Step C: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-dimethylamidomethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

Following the procedure of Example 24, the acid from Step B is converted to the acid halide and treated with dimethylamine to obtain
35

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-dimethylamidomethyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide.

Example 66

5 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(2-methylphenethylamino-2-oxo)ethoxy-3-diethylamidomethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

Step A: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(2-methylphenethylamino-2-oxo)-ethoxy-3-carbomethoxymethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

10 Following the procedure of Example 10, 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde is replaced with 5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]-ethoxy-3-carbomethoxy-methylindole to obtain N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(2-methylphenethylamino-2-oxo)ethoxy-3-carbomethoxymethyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide.

15 Step B: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(2-methylphenethylamino-2-oxo)-ethoxy-3-carboxymethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

 Following the procedure of Example 26, the ester from Step A is hydrolyzed to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(2-methylphenethylamino-2-oxo)ethoxy-3-carboxymethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide.

20 Step C: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(2-methylphenethyl-amino-2-oxo)ethoxy-3-diethylamidomethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

 Following the procedure of Example 24 the acid from Step B is converted to the acid halide and treated with diethylamine to obtain N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-(2-methylphenethylamino-2-oxo)ethoxy-3-diethylamido-methyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide.

Example 67

30 1-benzyl-3-carboxymethyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole

Step A: 3-carbomethoxymethyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole

35 Following the procedure of Example 2, 5-hydroxyindole is replaced by 3-carbomethoxymethyl-5-hydroxyindole to obtain 3-carbomethoxymethyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole.

Step B: 1-benzyl-3-carbomethoxymethyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)-amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole

Following the procedure of Example 10 and reacting benzyl bromide with 3-carbomethoxymethyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole the product prepared is 1-benzyl-3-carbomethoxymethyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole.

Step C: 1-benzyl-3-carboxymethyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole

Following the procedure of Example 26 the ester from Step B is hydrolyzed to give 1-benzyl-3-carboxymethyl-5-[2-(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)amino-2-oxo]ethoxyindole.

Example 68

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(4-benzyloxy-3-carboxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When 5-hydroxyindole in the procedure of Example 3 is replaced with 3-carbethoxy-4-hydroxyindole and the resulting 3-carbethoxy-4-benzyloxyindole is used in place of 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde in the procedure of Example 10, then the product obtained is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(4-benzyloxy-3-carbethoxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide. When the latter is used in place of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(5-benzyloxy-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide then the product obtained is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(4-benzyloxy-3-carboxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 120-125°C)

Example 69

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-(2-trans-carboxy-2-methyl)vinylindol-1-yl)acetamide

Step A: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-formylindol-1-yl)acetamide

To a suspension of sodium hydride (1.31g, 80% suspension in mineral oil, 43.8 mM) in 65 ml of tetrahydrofuran (THF), cooled in an ice bath, is added dropwise a solution of 4-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde (10.2g, 39.8 mM) in 55 ml of THF. The mixture is stirred in the cooling bath for an additional 30 minutes; N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide (15.3g, 59.7 mM) is then added. The resulting mixture is stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. Ethyl

acetate and 50% brine is added and the layers are separated. The organic layer is washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give crude product as a beige oil. Purification on preparative HPLC (silica gel column, 20% ethyl acetate in methylene chloride) gives N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-formylindol-1-yl)acetamide. (m.p. 120-122°C)

Step B: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-(2-trans-carbethoxy-2-methyl)vinylindol-1-yl)acetamide

To a suspension of sodium hydride (0.259g, 80% suspension in mineral oil, 8.64 mM) in 20 ml of THF, cooled in an ice bath, is added dropwise 1.87g (7.85 mM) of triethyl 2-phosphonopropionate. The clear solution obtained in the reacting flask is stirred in the ice bath for an additional 10 minutes and a solution of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-formylindol-1-yl)acetamide (1.34g, 3.14 mM) in 20 ml of THF added quickly. The cooling bath is removed and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. After quenching the reaction with a small amount of water, ethyl acetate and brine are added and the layers separated. The organic layer is washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude mixture as a brown oil. This material is purified by hplc on a silica gel column, using a one-to-one mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane as the solvent system, to give 0.89g of the pure N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-(2-trans-carbethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl)acetamide. Also obtained from this hplc separation is 0.48g of the cis-isomer and 0.05g of a mixture of the cis and trans isomers confirmed by NMR.

Step C: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-(2-trans-carboxy-2-methyl)vinylindol-1-yl)acetamide

To a solution of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-(2-trans-carbethoxy-2-methyl)vinylindol-1-yl)acetamide (0.7g, 1.37 mM) in 03 ml of ethanol is added a solution of potassium hydroxide (0.261g, 4.12 mM) in 7 ml of water. The resulting mixture is heated in an oil bath of 50°C for four days. After cooling to room temperature, the bulk of ethanol is removed in vacuo. The concentrated mixture is dissolved in water and extracted with diethyl ether. The aqueous layer is acidified with 1N HCl to pH 6.5-7. The precipitate formed is extracted into ethyl acetate. The organic solution is washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-

benzyloxy-3-(2-trans-carboxy-2-methyl)vinylindol-1-yl)acetamide. (m.p. 199-201°C).

Example 70

5

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzoylamide-3-(2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

Step A: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-nitro-3-carboxaldehydeindol-1-yl)-acetamide

10 To a mixture of sodium hydride (1.9g, 78.9 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (200 ml) at 0°C is added portionwise 5-nitro-3-carboxaldehydeindole (15.0g, 78.9 mmol). The reaction is allowed to stir for 30 minutes. N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-bromoacetamide (20.2g, 78.9 mmol) is added and the reaction stirred for 16 hours and then heated at reflux. After 15 allowing to cool the solid is filtered off, the solvent is removed and the residue is crystallized from chloroform/hexane to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-nitro-3-carboxaldehydeindol-1-yl)acetamide. (m.p. 200°C)

Step B: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-nitro-3-(t-butyl-2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

20 To a chilled solution of t-butyl diethylphosphono-acetate (5.4g, 21.4 mmol) in dimethylformamide (15 ml) sodium hydride (0.51g, 21.4 mmol) is added portionwise. The reaction is allowed to come to ambient temperature and stirred for 1 hour. The aldehyde, N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-nitro-3-carboxaldehydeindol-1-yl)acetamide (5.2g, 14.2 mmol) is added portionwise. 25 After 1 1/2 hours the reaction is poured into water (600 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 10). The ethyl acetate layer is dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent is removed. This gives a red oil which is crystallized for hexane/ethyl acetate to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-nitro-3-(t-butyl-2-carboxyvinyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p. 140-143°C)

Step C: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzoylamide-3-t-butyl-2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

35 A mixture of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-nitro-3-(t-butyl-2-carboxyvinyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide (0.9g, 1.9 mmol), tetrahydrofuran (30 ml), ethanol (30 ml), and palladium on carbon (10%, 0.2g) is shaken under hydrogen (45 psi). After 4 hours the mixture is filtered through celite and the solvent is removed. The

residue is added to a solution of N-benzoylimidazole (5.8 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 ml). After 16 hours the solvent is removed and methanol (50 ml) is added. The solution is allowed to stand for 1 1/2 and the methanol is removed. The oil is chromatographed using silica gel and an ethylacetate/
5 hexane 1:1 solution until the methyl benzoate is removed.

The solvent is changed to ethylacetate:hexane 2:1. This gives crude product which is crystallized from CHCl_3 / ether/hexane to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzoyl-amide-3-(t-butyl-2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide
10 as a white solid. (m.p. 158-159°C)

Step D: N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzoylamide-3-(2-carboxyethyl)-indol-1-yl]acetamide

A solution of (0.25g, 0.46 mmol) of N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzoyl-amide-3-(t-butyl-2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide is dissolved in
15 trifluoroacetic acid/ methylene chloride (1:1, 6 ml). After stirring for 3 hours the solvent is removed and the residue is dissolved in a small amount of ethanol. Ethylether is added and the fluffy tan solid is filtered to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzoylamide-3-(2-carboxyethyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. (m.p.
20 219-222°C)

Example 71

1-[(N-methyl-N-(2-phenethyl)-2-acetamido]-6-benzyloxy-3-naphthoic acid

25 Step A: 3-carbomethoxy-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-3-butenic acid

To a refluxing suspension of 15.71g (140 mmol, 1.4 eq) of potassium t-butoxide in 50 ml of t-butylalcohol is dropped in a mixture of 12.17 (100 mmol) of 3-methoxybenzaldehyde and 15.70 ml (120 mmol, 1.2 eq) of dimethyl succinate dissolved in 20 ml of t-butylalcohol. The mixture is refluxed for 3
30 hours, concentrated in vacuo, acidified to pH ~1 using 1N HCl, and extracted with ethylacetate. The organics are dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated in vacuo to give 3-carbomethoxy-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-3-butenic acid in the form of a yellow oil which is used directly in the next step.

35 Step B: 3-carbomethoxy-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)butanoic acid

A solution of 21.1 g (84 mmol) of 3-carbomethoxy-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-3-butenic acid in 100 ml of acetic acid with 2.11 g of 10% Pd on carbon is

shaken under H₂ atmosphere until H₂ uptake ceases (approximately 4 hours). This is filtered through celite and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo several times from toluene to afford 17.6g of 3-carbomethoxy-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-butanoic acid in the form of a yellow oil which is used directly in the next step.

5

Step C: 3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-1-tetralin

A solution of 14g (55.57 mmol) of 3-carbomethoxy-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-butanoic acid in 200 ml of CH₂Cl₂ is refluxed for 18 hours with 8.1 ml (110.99 mmol, 2 eq) of SOCl₂ and 2 drops of DMF. After concentration in vacuo
10 several times from CH₂Cl₂, this is dissolved in 50 ml of 1,2-dichloroethane and dropped into a suspension of 22.19g (166.49 mmol, 3 eq) of AlCl₃ in 200 ml of 1,2-dichloro-ethane at 25°C. After refluxing for 3 hours, the cooled mixture is quenched with H₂O, acidified to pH ~1 using 1N HCl, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organics are dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. This is
15 dissolved in 50 ml of DMF and heated at 60°C for 18 hours with 6 ml (47.68 mmol, 1.5 eq) of benzylbromide and 6.6g (47.68 mmol, 1.5 eq) of K₂CO₃. The mixture is partitioned between ethyl acetate and H₂O. The organics are dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. This is purified by flash silica gel chromatography using 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes as an eluent to give 3.0g
20 of 3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-1-tetralin in the form of a pale yellow crystalline solid. (m.p. 139-140°C)

Step D: 3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-1-naphthol

A solution of 3.4g (10.96 mmol) of 3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-1-tetralin and 3.5g (10.96 mmol) of pyridinium bromideperbromide in 30 ml of acetic acid is heated at 60°C for 1 hour. The mixture is partitioned between Et₂O and H₂O. The organics are dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo.
25 The residue in 20 ml of DMSO is stirred for 1 hour with 3.69g (32.87 mmol, 3 eq) of potassium t-butoxide at 25°C. The mixture is acidified to pH 1 using 1N HCl, then partitioned between ethyl acetate and H₂O. The organics are dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. To the residue in 25 ml of CH₂Cl₂ is added 1.95g (12.05 mmol, 1.1 eq) of carbonyl diimidazole and a catalytic amount of DMAP which is stirred at 25°C for 0.5 hours. This is then stirred for
30 18 hours with 2 ml of MeOH. This is concentrated in vacuo and partitioned
35 between ethyl acetate and 1N HCl. The organics are dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. This is purified by flash silica gel chromatography using 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes as an eluent affords 0.50g of 3-

carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-1-naphthol in the form of a white crystalline solid.
(m.p. 179-180°C)

5 Step E: 1-trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-naphthalene

To 0.65g (2.11 mmol) of 3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-1-naphthol in 20 ml of pyridine at 0°C is added 0.43 ml (2.5 mmol, 1.2 eq) of trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride which is then stirred for 18 hours at 25°C. The mixture is concentrated in vacuo and partitioned between ethyl acetate and 1N HCl. The organics are dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash silica gel chromatography using 7% ethyl acetate in hexanes as an eluent affords 0.5g of 1-trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-naphthalene in the form of a clear oil which is used directly in the next step.

15 Step F: 1-vinyl-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxynaphthalene

A solution of 0.5g (1.4 mmol) of 1-trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxynaphthalene in 20 ml of DMF is stirred at 25°C for 18 hours with 0.18g (4.27 mmol, 3 eq) of LiCl, 0.46 ml (1.57 mmol, 1.1 eq) of vinyl-tributyltin and 0.019g (0.03 mmol, 0.02 eq) bis(triphenyl-phosphine) palladium (II) chloride. The mixture is partitioned between ethyl acetate and 1N HCl. The organics are dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash silica gel chromatography using 5% ethyl acetate in hexanes as an eluent affords 0.3g of 1-vinyl-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-naphthalene in the form of a yellow oil which is used directly in the next step.

25

Step G: 1-hydroxyethyl-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-naphthalene

A solution of 0.3g (0.9 mmol) of 1-vinyl-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxynaphthalene and 0.9 ml (0.9 mmol) of 1.0 M BH₃•THF complex in 15 ml of THF is stirred at 25°C for 2 hours. To this is added 1 ml of H₂O, 1 ml of 1N NaOH and 1 ml of 30% H₂O₂ which is then stirred at 25°C for 2 hours. The mixture is acidified to pH ~1 using 1N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organics are dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash silica gel chromatography using 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes as an eluent affords 0.08g of 1-hydroxyethyl-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-naphthalene in the form a yellow oil which is used directly in the next step.

35

Step H: 3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-1-naphthyl acetic acid

To a solution of 0.08g (0.24 mmol) of 1-hydroxyethyl-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxynaphthalene in 10 ml of acetone at 0°C is added Jones reagent until a green precipitate forms. After stirring at 0°C for 10 minutes, the mixture is partitioned between ethyl acetate and H₂O. The organics are dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo to afford 0.081g of 3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-1-naphthyl acetic acid in the form of a light tan solid which is used directly in the next step.

Step I: 1-[(N-methyl-N-(2-phenethyl)-2-acetamido]-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxynaphthalene

A solution of 0.051g (0.23 mmol) of 3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxy-1-naphthyl acetic acid, 0.041g (0.25 mmol, 1.1 eq) of carbonyl diimidazole and a catalytic amount of DMAP is stirred at 25°C for 1 hour in 15 ml of CH₂Cl₂. To this is added 0.037 ml (0.25 mmol, 1.1 eq) of N-methyl-N-phenethylamine which is then stirred at 25°C for 18 hours. The mixture is concentrated in vacuo, then partitioned between ethyl acetate and 1N HCl. The organics are dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by thick layer prep plate chromatography developed in 10% acetone in hexanes affords 0.1g of 1-[(N-methyl-N-(2-phenethyl)-2-acetamido]-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxynaphthalene in the form of a yellow oil which is used directly in the next step.

Step J: 1-[(N-methyl-N-(2-phenethyl)-2-acetamido]-6-benzyloxy-3-naphthoic acid

A solution of 0.07g (0.15 mmol) of 1-[(N-methyl-N-(2-phenethyl)-2-acetamido]-3-carbomethoxy-6-benzyloxynaphthalene and 0.31g (0.75 mmol, 5 eq) of lithium hydroxide monohydrate in 20 ml of a 1:1:1 mixture of THF:H₂O:MEOH is stirred at 25°C for 10 hours. The mixture is acidified to pH ~1 using 1N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organics are dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue is triturated with ET₂O/hexanes and the solid filtered off to afford 0.035g of 1-[(N-methyl-N-(2-phenethyl)-2-acetamido]-6-benzyloxy-3-naphthoic acid in the form of a white crystalline solid. (m.p. 76-79°C)

Example 72

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbomethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-(E)-carbethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

5 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-(Z)-carbethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

Following the procedure of Example 34, N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carbethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide is prepared. (m.p. 128-130°C)

10

This substance is further purified on a silica gel flash column, eluting with a solvent system of 2% ethyl acetate in methylene chloride to give N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-(E)-carbethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide and N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-(Z)-carbethoxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. NMR confirms these structures.

15

Example 73

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxy-2-ethylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

20 When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide in the procedure of Example 23 is replaced with N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide then the product prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide as a white powder. (m.p. 170-174°C)

25

Example 74

5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carbomethoxybenzoyl)indole

To a solution 5-benzyloxyindole (2.23g, 10 mmol) in 5 ml of tetrahydrofuran (THF), cooled in an external ice bath, is added dropwise with stirring 6.15 ml of a 2 molar solution of methyl magnesium bromide in diethyl ether. The resulting mixture is stirred for an additional 15 minutes in the ice bath and a solution of 3-carbomethoxybenzoyl chloride in 10 ml of THF is added dropwise. The cooling bath is removed and the reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. Water is then added, followed by ethyl acetate. The layers are separated. The organic layer is dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue obtained is purified by a silica gel column,

30

35

eluting with a solvent system of 25% ethyl acetate in hexane to give 5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carbomethoxybenzoyl)indole. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 75

5 4-benzyloxy-3-carboethoxyphenylmethylindole

When 5-benzyloxyindole and 3-carbomethoxybenzoyl chloride in the procedure of Example 74 are replaced by 4-benzyloxyindole and ethyl 2-bromophenylacetate, respectively, then the compound prepared is 4-benzyloxy-3-carboethoxyphenylmethylindole as an off-white powder. (m.p. 10 126-128°C)

Example 76

5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carboethoxy-2-propenyl)indole

When 3-carbomethoxybenzoyl chloride in the procedure of Example 74 is 15 replaced by ethyl 4-bromocrotonate then the compound prepared is 5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carboethoxy-2-propenyl)indole which is a beige oil. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 77

20 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carbomethoxybenzoyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde in the procedure of Example 10 is replaced by 5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carbomethoxybenzoyl)indole, then the compound prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(3- 25 carbomethoxybenzoyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. This compound is recrystallized from ethyl acetate to give a beige crystal. (m.p. 224-230°C)

Example 78

30 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-carboethoxyphenylmethylindol-1-yl)acetamide

When 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde in the procedure of Example 10 is replaced by 4-benzyloxy-3-carboethoxyphenylmethylindole, then the compound prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3- 35 carboethoxyphenylmethylindol-1-yl)acetamide.

Example 79N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carboethoxy-2-propenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde in the procedure of
5 Example 10 is replaced by 5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carboethoxy-2-propenyl)indole, then the compound prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carboethoxy-2-propenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 80

10 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carboxybenzoyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

15 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(4-benzyloxy-3-(1-carboxy-1-phenyl)methyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carboxy-2-propenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide

In a procedure similar to that described in Example 23, N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(carboethoxybenzoyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide is hydrolyzed to N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(carboxybenzoyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide as a beige powder. (m.p. 224-230°C)

20 Similarly, N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-(1-carboethoxy-1-phenyl)methylindol-1-yl)acetamide is hydrolyzed to N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-(1-carboxy-1-phenyl)methylindol-1-yl)acetamide as a white crystal. (m.p. 201-203°C)

25 N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carboethoxy-2-propenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide is hydrolyzed to N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(3-carboxy-2-propenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide as an orange powder. (m.p. 150-155°C (dec.))

30

Example 815-phenoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-indolyloxy)acetamide in the
procedure of Example 6 is replaced with 5-phenoxyindole, then the product
35 obtained is 5-phenoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 825-phenylindole-3-carboxaldehyde

When N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-indolyloxy)acetamide in the procedure of Example 6 is replaced with 5-phenyl-indole, then the product prepared is 5-phenylindole-3-carboxaldehyde. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 83N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(3-formyl-5-phenoxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide

When 5-benzyloxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde in the procedure of Example 10 is replaced by 5-phenoxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde, then the compound prepared is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(3-formyl-5-phenoxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 84

Following the procedure of Example 10 the following compounds may be prepared:

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(3-formyl-5-phenyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide;

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(4-bromo-3-formyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide; and

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-formyl-4-(2-phenylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide.

NMR confirms these structures.

Example 854-(2-phenylvinyl)indole

When indole-4-carboxaldehyde is treated with the anion prepared from 2.5 molar equivalent of diethyl benzylphosphonate and sodium hydride, in a procedure similar to that described in Example 22, then the product prepared is 4-(2-phenylvinyl)indole. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 864-(2-phenylvinyl)indole-3-carboxaldehyde

When 4-(2-phenylvinyl)indole is used in Example 6 the product prepared is 4-(2-phenylvinyl)indole-3-carboxaldehyde. NMR confirms this structure.

Example 87

Following the procedure of Example 22 the following compounds may be prepared:

5

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-5-phenoxyindol-1-yl]-acetamide;

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-5-phenylindol-1-yl]acetamide;

10

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-bromo-3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide; and

15

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carbethoxyvinyl)-4-(2-phenylvinyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide.

NMR confirms these structures.

Example 88

20

Following the procedure of Example 23 the following compounds may be prepared.

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carboxyvinyl)-5-phenoxyindol-1-yl]acetamide;

25

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carboxyvinyl)-5-phenylindol-1-yl]acetamide;

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-bromo-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide; and

30

N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[3-(2-carboxyvinyl)-4-(2-phenylvinyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide.

NMR confirms these structures.

Example 89

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Following the procedures of Examples 1-88 the following compounds may be prepared.

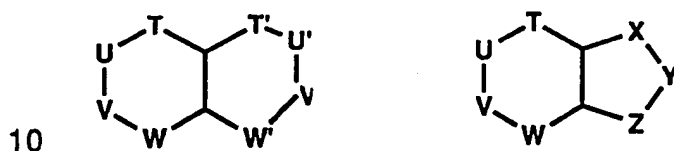
- 4-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-1-benzyloxy-2-naphthoic acid
(m.p. 55-60°C)
- 5 4-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-8-benzyloxy-2-naphthoic acid
(m.p. 181-183°C)
- 4-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-8-phenyl-2-naphthoic acid
(m.p. 175-177°C)
- 10 4-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-8-phenyl-2-(2-carboxy)-
vinyl-naphthalene (m.p. 159°C(dec.))
- 2-(2-carboxy)ethyl-4-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-8-phenyl-
15 naphthalene (m.p. 79-80°C)
- 8-benzyloxy-2-(2-carboxy)vinyl-4-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-
naphthalene (m.p. 168-170°C)
- 20 5-benzyloxy-3-(4-carboxy-1,2-butadienyl)-1-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]naphthalene (m.p. 91-100°C(dec.))
- 5-benzyloxy-3-(4-carboxybutyl)-1-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-
naphthalene (m.p. 110-113°C)
- 25 1-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-3-(2-methyl-2-carboxy)vinyl-5-
benzyloxynaphthalene (m.p. 172-176°C)
- 5-benzyloxy-3-[(2-carboxy-2-ethyl)vinyl]-1-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoyl-
30 methyl]naphthalene (m.p. 77-79°C)
- 4-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-8-(2-quinoline-2-ylmethoxy)-2-
naphthoic acid (m.p. 184-186°C)
- 35 4-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-8-(naphth-2-ylmethoxy)-2-
naphthoic acid (m.p. 174-176°C)

4-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-8-(pyridine-3-ylmethoxy)-2-naphthoic acid (m.p. 207-209°C)

5 5-benzyloxy-3-carboxy-1-[(N-hydroxy-N-phenethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-naphthalene (m.p. 195-202°C)

WE CLAIM:

1. A bicyclic aryl compound having selective LTB₄ antagonist properties and comprising an amido substituent, a substituent group having a terminal carboxylic acid or derivative thereof and a lipophilic substituent.
2. A compound according to Claim 1 where the bicyclic ring system is a 6,6 or 6,5 ring system of the formulae



where T, U, V and W and T', U', V' and W' are selected from CR₁R₂, NR₃, O and S; provided that each ring of said bicyclic system contain 0-2 hetero atoms and said hetero atoms are not vicinal oxygen and/or sulfur atoms;

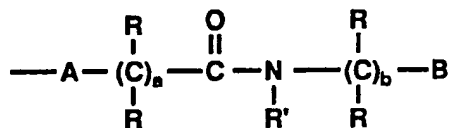
X and Z are independently CR₁R₂, NR₃, O or S;

Y is CR₁R₂ or NR₃;

- 20 R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl or together with a vicinal R₁ may form a carbon-carbon double bond or together with a vicinal R₃ may form a carbon-nitrogen double bond;

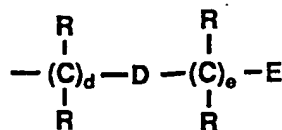
said amido substituent is either R₂ or R₃ of the formula

25

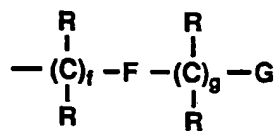


, said terminal carboxylic acid substituted group

is either R₂ or R₃ of the formula



; and said lipophilic



substituent is either R₂ or R₃ of the formula is hydrogen,

alkyl, alkenyl, phenyl, alkoxy, amino, mono- and di-alkylamino, mercapto, alkylthio, halo or haloalkyl;

5

R₃ is hydrogen or alkyl;

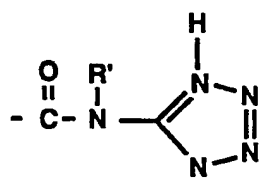
A is -CRR, O, S, NR', SO or SO₂;

10 B and G are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic or bicyclic aryl;

D and F are each independently a bond, O, S, NR', SO, SO₂, $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ -\text{C}-\text{N}- \\ | \\ \text{R}' \end{array}$,

15 $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}' \\ | \\ -\text{N}-\text{C}- \\ || \\ \text{O} \end{array}$, -CRR, -O-(CRR)_j-, -(CRR)_j-O-, -O-(CRR)_j-CR=CR-, -CR=CR-(CRR)_j-O- where j is 1-4, (CR=CR)_x where x is 0-2 or C≡C;

E is -COOR', -CONR'R', $\begin{array}{c} -\text{CON} \\ \text{---} \end{array} (\text{CH}_2)_y$ where y is 2-5, -CN, -CONHSO₂R',



20

, tetrazolyl or substituted tetrazolyl where the substituent is

alkyl, carboxyalkyl or carbalkoxyalkyl;

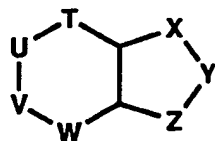
25 R is hydrogen, -(CH₂)_m-R₂, where m is 0-5 or together with a vicinal R group or vicinal R' group forms a 4-7 membered ring which may be saturated or partially unsaturated;

R' is hydrogen, alkyl or aralkyl;

a, b, d, e, f and g are independently 0-4 provided $d+f+g+x \neq 0$; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A compound according to Claim 2 where the bicyclic aryl ring is

5

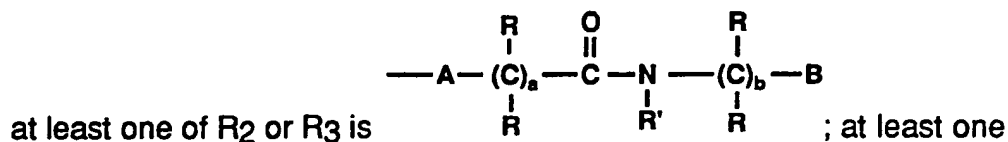


where: X, Y and Z are CR_1R_2 or NR_3 provided at least one of X,

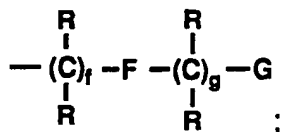
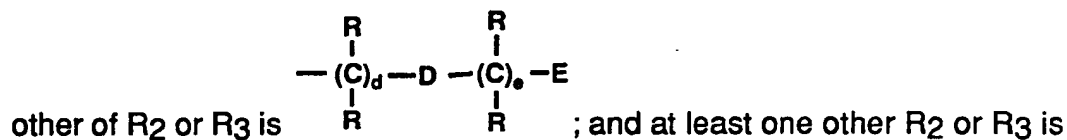
Y and Z is CR_1R_2 ; T, U, V and W are CR_1R_2 or NR_3 provided at least two of T, U, V and W are CR_1R_2 ;

10

R_1 is hydrogen or together with a vicinal R_1 may form a carbon-carbon double bond or together with a vicinal R_3 may form a carbon-nitrogen double bond;



15

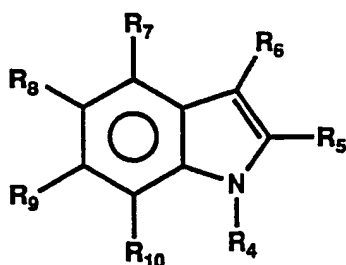


20 B and/or G may be optionally substituted with 1 to about 3 R'' groups; and

R'' is alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, halo or nitro.

25

4. A compound of the formula



where:

5 at least one of R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉ or R₁₀ is

$$\text{---A---} \begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ | \\ (\text{C})_a \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array} \text{---} \overset{\text{O}}{\parallel} \text{C---N---} \begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ | \\ (\text{C})_b \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array} \text{---B}$$

at least one of R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉ or R₁₀ is

$$\text{---} \begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ | \\ (\text{C})_d \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array} \text{---D---} \begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ | \\ (\text{C})_e \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array} \text{---E}$$

and at least

one of R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉ or R₁₀ is

$$\text{---} \begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ | \\ (\text{C})_f \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array} \text{---F---} \begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ | \\ (\text{C})_g \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array} \text{---G}$$

10 ; the remaining R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉ and R₁₀ groups are hydrogen;

A is -CRR or O;

15 B is phenyl or substituted phenyl where the substituents are alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy or halo;

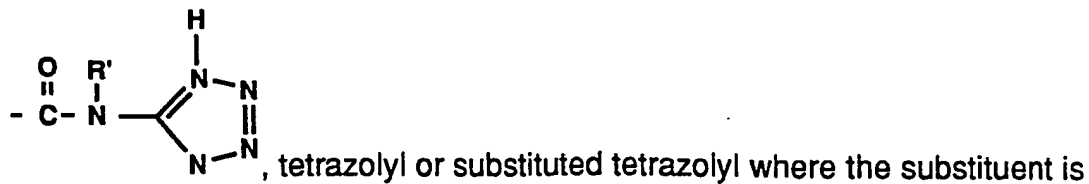
D is a bond, O, -CRR, -O-(CRR)_j-, -(CRR)_j-O-, -O-(CRR)_j-CR=CR-, -CR=CR-(CRR)_j-O- where j is 1-4, or -(CR=CR)_x where x is 1 or 2;

20

E is -COOR', -CONR'R',

$$\text{---CON---} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array} (\text{CH}_2)_y \text{---}$$

where y is 2-5, -CN, -CONHSO₂R',



alkyl, carboxyalkyl or carbalkoxyalkyl;

F is a bond, O, -CRR, -NR' or $-(CR=CR)_x$ where x is 0-2;

5

G is phenyl or substituted phenyl where the substituents are alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy or halo;

R is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_m-R_2$ where m is 0-5;

10

R_2 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, phenyl, alkoxy, amino, mono- and di-alkylamino, mercapto, alkylthio, halo or haloalkyl;

R' is hydrogen, alkyl or aralkyl; and

15

a, b, d, e, f and g are independently 0-4; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. A compound according to Claim 4 where

20

A is CHR or O;

B and G is phenyl or substituted phenyl where the substituents are loweralkyl or loweralkoxy;

25

D is a bond, O, -CHR, $-O-(CRR)_j$, $-(CRR)_j-O$, $-O-(CRR)_j-CR=CR$, $-CR=CR-(CRR)_j-O$ where j is 1-4, or $(CR=CR)_x$ where x is 1 or 2;

E is -COOR' or tetrazolyl;

30

F is a bond, O or -CHR;

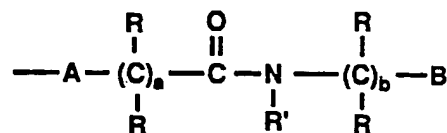
R is hydrogen, loweralkyl or aryl;

35

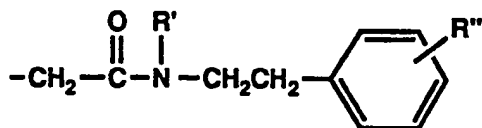
R' is hydrogen, loweralkyl or arloweralkyl; and

a, b, d, e, f and g are independently 0-4.

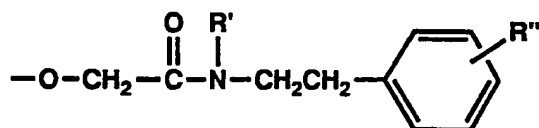
6. A compound according to Claim 5 where



is selected from

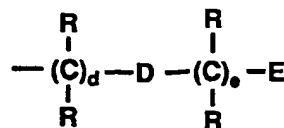


and



where R' is hydrogen or lower alkyl and

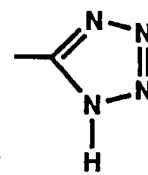
R'' is hydrogen, lower alkyl or lower alkoxy;



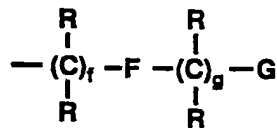
is selected

10 from $\text{---(CRR)}_d\text{---(CRR)}_e\text{---E}$ where d and e are 0-4, $\text{---(CR=CR)}_x\text{---E}$ where x is 1-2, $\text{---O---(CRR)}_j\text{---(CRR)}_e\text{---E}$ where d and e are 1-4, and $\text{---O---(CRR)}_j\text{---CR=CR---E}$ where j is

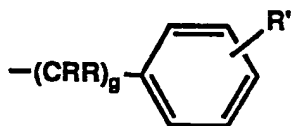
1-4 and where R is hydrogen or lower alkyl and E is ---COOH or



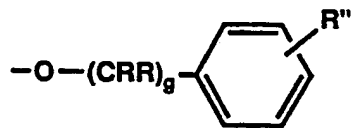
; and



is selected from



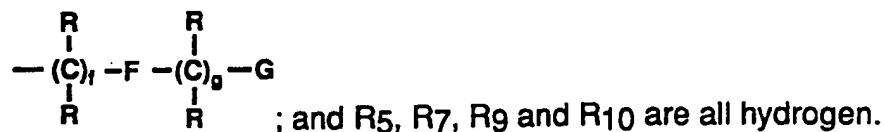
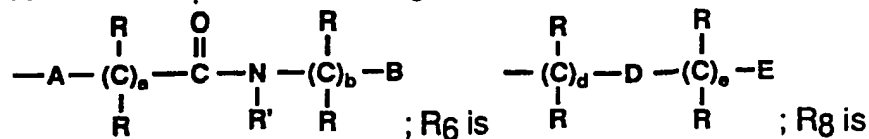
and



where g is 0-4 where R is hydrogen or lower alkyl and

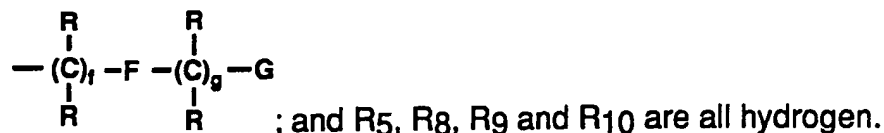
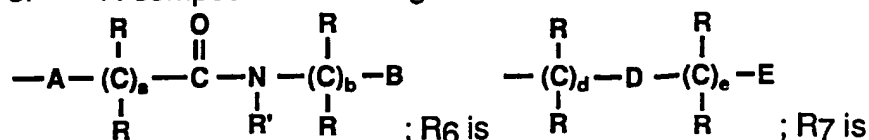
R'' is hydrogen, lower alkyl or lower alkoxy.

7. A compound according to Claim 6 where R₄ is



5

8. A compound according to Claim 6 where R₄ is



10

9. A compound according to Claim 7 which is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 15 10. A compound according to Claim 9 which is the cis isomer.

11. A compound according to Claim 9 which is the trans isomer.

12. A compound according to Claim 7 which is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

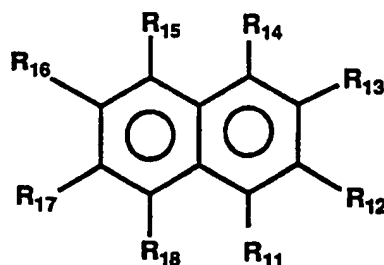
13. A compound according to Claim 12 which is the cis isomer.

- 25 14. A compound according to Claim 12 which is the trans isomer.

15. A compound according to Claim 8 which is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

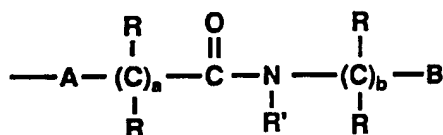
16. A compound according to Claim 15 which is the cis isomer.
17. A compound according to Claim 15 which is the trans isomer.
- 5 18. A compound according to Claim 8 which is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxy-2-methylvinyl)indol-1-yl)acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 10 19. A compound according to Claim 18 which is the cis isomer.
20. A compound according to Claim 18 which is the trans isomer.
21. A compound according to Claim 6 which is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(5-benzyloxy-2-carboxyindol-1-yl)acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 15 22. A compound according to Claim 7 which is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-benzyloxy-3-(2-carboxy-2-ethylvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 20 23. A compound according to Claim 22 which is the cis isomer.
24. A compound according to Claim 22 which is the trans isomer.
- 25 25. A compound according to Claim 8 which is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[(4-benzyloxy-3-carboxy)indol-1-yl]acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 30 26. A compound according to Claim 7 which is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-phenoxy-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]-acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 35 27. A compound according to Claim 7 which is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-[5-phenyl-3-(2-carboxyvinyl)indol-1-yl]acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

28. A compound of the formula

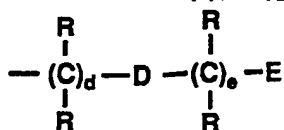


where:

5 at least one of R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄, R₁₅, R₁₆, R₁₇ or R₁₈ is

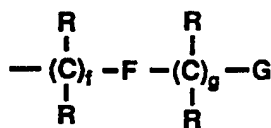


at least one of is R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄, R₁₅, R₁₆, R₁₇ or R₁₈ is



10

and at least one of R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄, R₁₅, R₁₆,



R₁₇ or R₁₈ is ; the remaining R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃, R₁₄, R₁₅, R₁₆,

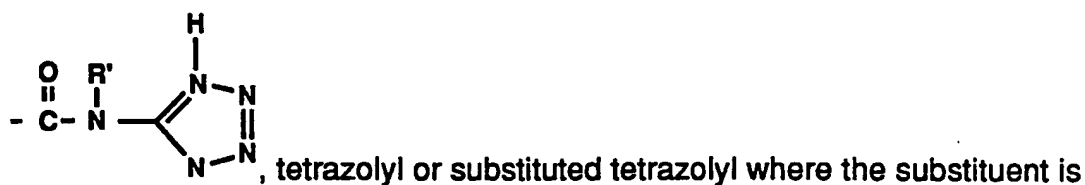
15 R₁₇ and R₁₈ groups are hydrogen;

A is -CRR or O;

20 B is phenyl or substituted phenyl where the substituents are alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy or halo;

D is a chemical bond, O, -CRR, -O-(CRR)_j-, -(CRR)_j-O-, -O-(CRR)_j-CR=CR-, -CR=CR-(CRR)_j-O- where j is 1-4, or -(CR=CR)_x where x is 1 or 2;

25 E is -COOR', -CONR'R', $\text{---CON---} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array} \text{(CH}_2\text{)}_y \text{---}$ where y is 2-5, -CN, -CONHSO₂R',



alkyl, carboxyalkyl or carbalkoxyalkyl;

- 5 F is O, -CRR, -NR' or -(CR=CR)_x where x is 0-2;

G is phenyl or substituted phenyl where the substituents are alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy or halo;

- 10 R is hydrogen or -(CH₂)_m-R₂ where m is 0-5;

R₂ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, phenyl, alkoxy, amino, mono- and di-alkylamino, mercapto, alkylthio, halo or haloalkyl;

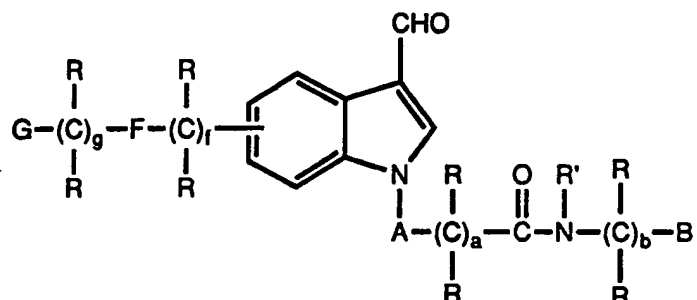
- 15 R' is hydrogen, alkyl or aralkyl; and

a, b, d, e, f and g are independently 0-4; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 20 29. A compound according to Claim 28 which is 4-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)-carbamoylmethyl]-7-benzyloxy-2-naphthoic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 25 30. A compound according to Claim 28 which is 4-[(N-methyl-N-phenethyl)-carbamoylmethyl]-7-benzyloxy-2-naphthoic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

31. A compound of the formula



5

where A is -CRR;

B and G are each independently selected from the group consisting of monocyclic or bicyclic aryl ring systems which may be optionally substituted
10 with one to about three R'' groups;

F is selected from the group consisting of O, S, NR', SO,

SO₂, $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{R}' \\ \parallel \quad | \\ -\text{C}-\text{N}- \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}' \quad \text{O} \\ | \quad \parallel \\ -\text{N}-\text{C}- \end{array}$ -CRR, (CR=CR)_x where x is 1-2 or C≡C;

15 R is hydrogen or -(CH₂)_m-R₂ where m is 0-5;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, phenyl, alkoxy, amino, mono- and di-alkylamino, mercapto, alkylthio, halo or haloalkyl;

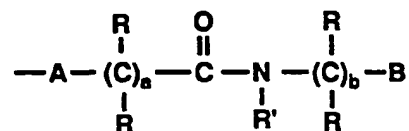
20 vicinal R groups together and/or vicinal R and R' groups together may be -(CH₂)_n- where n is 2-5, thus forming a 4-7 membered ring which may be saturated or partially unsaturated;

R' is hydrogen, alkyl or aralkyl;

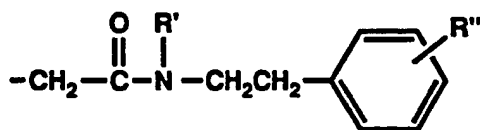
25

R'' is independently hydrogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, halo or nitro;

a, b, f and g are independently 0-4; or salts thereof.

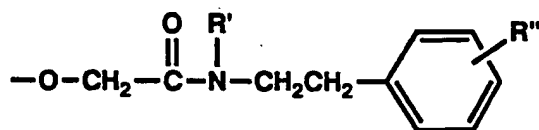


32. A compound according to Claim 26 where



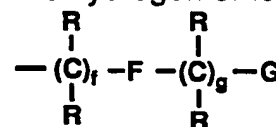
is selected from

and



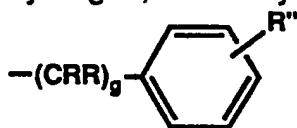
5

where R' is hydrogen or lower alkyl and



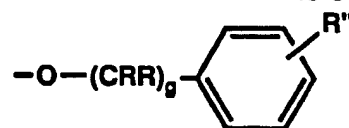
R'' is hydrogen, loweralkyl or loweralkoxy; and

is selected



from

where g is 1-4 and

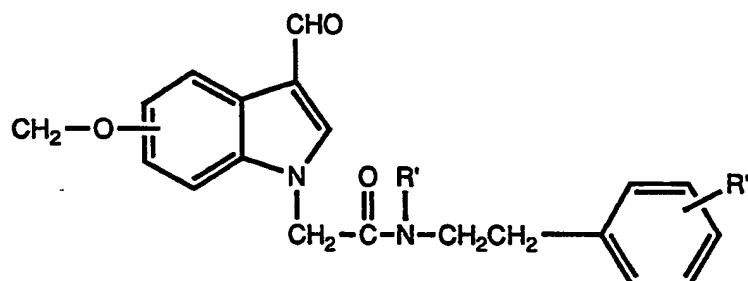


where g

is 1-4 and where R is hydrogen or lower alkyl and R'' is hydrogen, loweralkyl or loweralkoxy.

10

33. A compound according to Claim 27 of the formula



15

34. A compound according to Claim 30 which is N-methyl-N-phenethyl-2-(4-benzyloxy-3-formylindol-1-yl)acetamide.

35. A method for the treatment of hypersensitive ailments in humans and mammals comprising administering thereto an effective amount of a compound of the formula according to Claim 1.

20

36. A method for the treatment of inflammatory diseases in humans and mammals comprising administering thereto an effective amount of a compound of the formula according to Claim 1.

5 37. A method according to Claim 36 where the inflammatory disease is inflammatory bowel disease.

38. A pharmaceutical composition wherein the active ingredient is a compound according to Claim 1 in admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier.

10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US91/06447

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

U.S. 548/494; 514/419, 514/569; 562/451

TPC(5) C07D 209/12; A61K 31/405 A61K 31/165 C07C 235/34

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched *

Classification System

Classification Symbols

U.S. 548/494; 514/419, 514/569; 562/451

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the extent that such documents are included in the Fields Searched *

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT *

Category *	Citation of Document, ** with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages **	Relevant to Claim No. *
A	US,A 5,015,657 (BOSHAGEN) 14 MAY 1991 see entire document	9-27
A	US,A 4,814,463 (KIM) 21 MARCH 1989 see entire document	9-27
Y	US,A 2,692,882 (SPEETER) 26 OCTOBER 1954 see entire document	9-27
Y	FR,A 2,230,349 20 DECEMBER 1974 (see abstract showing -CH=CH-CO R group at 3 position of indole ring.)	9-27
A	US,A 3,868,405 (BRAIN) 25 FEBRUARY 1975 see entire document	28-30

* Special categories of cited documents: **

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T** later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

Y** document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

A* document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

23 DECEMBER 1991

14 FEB 1992

International Searching Authority

Signature of Authorized Officer *Nguyen*

ISA/US

DAVID B. SPRINGER

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

V ☒ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

- 1 ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
- 2 ☒ Claim numbers 1-8, 31, 32 and 35-37 because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically: They are considered unsearchable because of the multitude of variables providing innumerable, broadly scoped compounds, compositions, and two materially different methods of use (claims 35-37) so as to be virtually incomprehensible precluding any meaningful search thereof.
- 3 ☒ Claim numbers 33 & 34 because they are dependent claims not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a). see attached sheet following

VI ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

- 1 ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.
- 2 ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
- 3 ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
- 4 ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

V. OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE

(3).

Claim 33 appears to be improperly dependent upon single species claim 7 and seemingly intended to be dependent upon claim 32. Also claim 33 is incomplete and structurally incorrect by omission of a "phenyl" group.

Claim 34 appears to be improperly dependent upon claim 30 and also names intermediates not searchable with the final product of the first appearing species of claim 9.

It should also be noted that claims 29 & 30 although searched, are identical.

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